REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,957.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

One line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable number of months terms may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "AVA," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th August 1874, at 4 P.M.

August 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	6	Leaves Pondicherry	20
,, Carwar	8	,, Madras	22
,, Naruka	9	,, Coconada	23
,, Alleppy	12	,, Vizagapatam	25
,, Tuticorin	14	,, Bimlipatam	25
,, Colombo	15	,, Gopalpore	26
,, Galle	16	,, False Point	27
,, Negapatam	19	Arrives at CALCUTTA	29

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line before or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August (excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Naraka, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

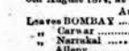
The s. s. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August, 1874, at 2 P.M.

August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	
,, Kurrachee	
,, Gwadur	
,, Muscat	
,, Bunder Abbas	
,, Linga	
,, Bushire	
,, Fao	
,, Busreh	
Arrive at MOHAMERAH	

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will dispatch the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock, and an extra steamer on every Saturday at the same hour.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailer, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 8th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

The Steam-ship "CALCUTTA," 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 12th August 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(TO LEAVE ABOUT 18TH AUGUST.

THE S.S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,951 Tons gross, 1,000 H.P., effective, built expressly for the Indian Trade, will SAIL as above.

FARE (First-class)..... Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be procured on board.

This Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. She made the passage out in 28½ days.

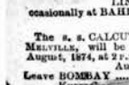
For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	38	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9 10	Including Wines.
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st October 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations throughout those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties de irous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of these announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as me ns of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on a strictly moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a trial of this new means now offered of making announcements to the Public.

The Notices to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Gazette" Press.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By Dealers all throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 7th August, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. DELHI, (2,178 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain Geo. Lee, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels engaged for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Road at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 10th August 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BOKHARA, (2,033 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain W. D. Anderson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 7th August.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

M. ENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COLORED TWIST.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th ins ant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned.

M—B—63—1	Bale Imperial Red Yarn, No. 40.		
66—1	,,	Chrome Yellow Yarn, No. 40.	
78—1	,,	,, Orange ,, ,,	
82—1	,,	Pea Green ,, ,,	

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th August 1874.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF ENGLISH WHITE ALUM.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 3 P.M., at Varnee Gaddy, in the warehouse of Thucker Poonja Chapsey, on account and at the risk of Coverjee Megjee, by order of Tooljeedass Khimjee, Esq.

157½ Casks English White Alum.

SALE OF FAZUNDAREE GROUND in Satree Syrang or Poongs Timber Row.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagor Mar-arees Nanjee Dhurmsee Ooka, Dhunsee Laila, Ujba Khoosh li and Tenoo Laila, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagee Sorabjee Muncherjee Gorwalla, Kooverbaee, Dadabhoy Cursetjee Chinimiree, and Burjorjee Dadabhoy.

All their right, title and interest as Fazundar of the said Ruttonjee Manockjee Zinajee in and that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Satree Syrang or Poongs Timber Row, being in the registration District of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement eighteen thousand three hundred and forty-six square yards, or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 704, known by the name of Khetee Wisee, and which formerly was and now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Ruttonjee Manockjee Zinajee, and is bounded as follows: on the east by the property belonging to Allee Fazoo, on the west partly by the Kha ja burying ground, and partly by the property of Shaik Ahmed bin Abdoola Gunghoolkar, and partly by the said Satree Syrang Street or Poona Timber Row, on the north by the property of Cursetjee Manockjee, and on the south partly by the property of Shaik Ahmed bin Abdoola Gunkhoolkar, and partly by the property of Cassum Abdoola.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT NEW CAZEE STREET.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Naima Bhicoo Muggu Ujra and Cassim Lalla, trading under the name of Naima Bhicka, and on account and at the risk of Wada Hajee Kacoo, Mortgagor:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the west side of New Cazee Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar in the Island of Bombay, and which said hereditaments and premises are now and have hitherto been in the occupation of the said Wada Hajee Cadoo, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 818, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 5, containing by admeasurement 95 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by New Cazee Street, on or towards the west by sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Khairee Bonna Saleh Mahomed, and on or towards the south by the house of Shaik Omer bin Osmans.

25 per cent. deposit required at the time of sale, and for further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the rooms of the Undersigned, No. 6, Forbes Street.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 6th August 1874.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of gentlemen.

3 English Calcutta and Madras Built Malvern Dog Carts with Lamps.

2 New Boat-shaped Open Carriages with Lamps.

A Second-hand English-built Brougham.

A ditto Self driving Phaeton.

Also,

A few sets of Plated and Brass-mounted Harnesses, a Lady's Side Saddle.

The Property of G. T. Molecy, Esq., proceeded to Europe—

A Second-hand English-built Dog Cart with moveable Hood, in excellent order.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay—

A First-el as Rosewood Tricord, Check Action Piano by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400, and is one of the finest Pianos in India.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 6th August 1874.

CHERBOURG HOUSE,

GREAT MALVERN, WORCESTERSHIRE, ENGLAND.

For the Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen under fourteen years of age.

REV. F. W. YOUNG, M.A., OXON.

(Late Scholar of Merton College.)

TERMS..... 70 GUINEAS.

NO EXTRAS WHATEVER.

The Rev. F. W. Young would call attention to the significant fact that, out of the small number of twelve Boys, three competed last Christmas for Open Public School Scholarships (value £40, £40, and £89,) and were all successful.

REFERENCES TO PARENTS OF POSITION.

The Vacations are the same as at the Public Schools. Special arrangements for boys from India during the vacations.

The following Gentlemen connected with India have Sons now with Mr. Young:—General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., General Browne, C.B., V.C., Colonel Tickell, and others.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDED at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trials of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

PETROLEUM LAMPS!

LAMPS. LAMPS.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,

MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,

BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner using a size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

MACFARLANE'S SCATINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Fossilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washband Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference to a Firm in England.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J[illegible]

The Patentees and Sole [illegible]ell-known Patent Wrought [illegible]

"E[illegible]

desire to make it known [illegible]"Star" or "Cross," as their Trade [illegible] made and sent out by them, except [illegible]ir heads, and that within every [illegible]is also placed a card bearing the [illegible]as above must not be confounded [illegible]

"E[illegible]

the quality of which is so [illegible] superior

Dee Works:—NEWPOR[illegible]LAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNOR INZOLI

Begs to announce that he will give

A

GRAND EVENING CONCERT

ON

THE NEXT WEEK.

SIGNOR INZOLI WILL BE KINDLY ASSISTED

BY

SEVERAL DISTINGUISHED AMATEURS OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The INTERNATIONAL MATCH will be PLAYED THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,

6th August 1874. Honorary Secretary.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ITHURIEL, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No Claims for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Ithuriel.

Bombay, 5th August 1874.

THE PATENT VERMIM ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS

Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

THE ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at our Office, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 13th August 1874, at 1 P.M., to transact the following and such other business as may be brought before the Meeting, viz.:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1874.
2. To declare a dividend for the last half year.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th August 1874.

P.S.—The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 13th August 1874 (both days inclusive).

NOTICE is hereby also given, that immediately after concluding the above business, an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held to confirm the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on SATURDAY, the 18th day of July 1874, viz.:—

"That Clauses 14 and 15 in the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled."

By Order of the Board of Directors,

TAPIDASS VURJDASS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th August 1874.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and in the matter of the Bombay Commercial Company.

PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA and MUNCHERJEE HORMUSJEE JUSSAWALA ..... Petitioners.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott has, by an Order dated the 27th day of July 1874, appointed Mr. LIMJEE NOWROJEE PANNAJEE, Barrister-at-Law, to be Official Liquidator of the above-named Company.—Dated this 30th day of August 1874.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,

Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HAJEE ALLI ABBA of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell, with the consent of the Mortgagees, DADABHOY PALLONJEE and COWASJEE PALLONJEE, all that PIECE OF GOVERNMENT GROUND, with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,311, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 58, containing by admeasurement 58 3 9 square yards, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, on the west by a public passage for sweepers, on the north by the house of the said Memon Hajee Alli Abba, secondly hereinafter mentioned, and on the south by a passage abutting the house of Dhanjee Merwanjee; and also, all that piece or parcel of Government ground and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, on the Erskine Road, near Bhendy Bazaar. The said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59, and the ground contains by admeasurement 173 7-9 square yards, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,312, and is bounded on the east by Bhendy Bazaar or Parell Road, on the west by the house of Pandoo Heemajee, on the north by the Erskine Road, and on the south by the house of the said Memon Hajee Alli Abba, firstly abovementioned, and which said two houses are at present jointly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 63. Any person having claims by way of mortgage, inheritance, sale, gift or otherwise (save and except the claims of the mortgagees abovenamed) upon the said properties, or either of them, are her by required to make known the same to me, at my Office, in Apollo Street, in the Fort, within fourteen days from this date, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.—Dated this fifth day of August 1874.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,

Purchaser's Solicitor.

MONSOON STATIONERY

Available in any weather.

For Local Correspondence.

"ALBERT" (6) by 4 inches) packet of 5 quires, with box of 100 *square* Envelopes		2 14	3 4
"QUEEN'S" (5½ by 3½ inches)	do. do. do.	2 10	2 14

For Overland or Inland Postal Correspondence.

"MEDIUM" (8½ by 5 inches) Water laid; Amber, Blue, or Cream, with box of 100 *square* Envelopes		2 12	3 4
Do.	Cream, with Broad, Middle or Narrow Mourning Border	3 12	4 4

STATIONERY OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

CASH PRICES OF WINES, &c.

Fine Sherry	Rs.	18, 22, 25
Very superior Old Sherry		28, 30
Choice Old Sherry		28, 32, 36
Good Port, recently bottled		18
Fine Port		27
Superior Old Port		32
Fine Old Madeira		36
Fine Pale Marsala		16
Fine Moselle	Rs.	20, 24, 27, 32
Superior Sparkling Moselle		20, 24, 28
Fine Hock	16, 22-8, 24, 25, 27	
Very Superior Hock		30, 36, 40
Superior Sparkling Hock		32, 40
Finest Champagne		36, 42
Claret		9-8, 12
Fine Claret		15, 20
Very Superior Claret		25, 30
Burgundy	18, 22, 24, 28	
Fine Sparkling Burgundy		30
Sauternes	18, 22, 26	
Chablis		16
Choice Old Brandy	Rs.	27
Fine Pale Brandy		20, 24
Finest Old Jamaica Rum		24
London Gin		16
Scotch and Irish Whiskey		18, 20
Finest Old Hollands Geneva		13-8, 24

LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

HURRICANE LAMPS.

Price Rs. 5 each, complete

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART, BOMBAY.

VACANT.—LODGING with good table for TWO respectable BOARDERS, in Meadow Street, Fort. Address "OXIDE," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

The best and safest remedy for

COUGHS,

ASTHMA,

COLDS,

HOARSENESS,

CONSUMPTION (Incipient),

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or TAPEWORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Agents for Bombay:—TREACHER & Co.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the '450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is equalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various makes which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

VERY IMPORTANT TO

OVERLAND PASSENGERS

AND TRAVELLERS.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,

Consisting of the following Useful Requisites of the best Manufacture can be obtained, AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE ready for IMMEDIATE USE.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	Rs. 10 to 17 0	Travelling Hats	5 0	Toilet Covers, each	0 14
Overland do	25 0	Bathing Dress	2 0	Portmanteaux or Overland Trunks	12 8
Warm do	35 0	Linen Faced Collars, doz.	0 14		23 0
Overcoats, and Inverness Capes	from 35 0	Best Linen do.	6 0	Solid Leather Trunks	43 0
		Cambric Handkerchiefs	5 0	Extra Large do.	75 0
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Cotton Socks	0 8	Black Hide Bags	11 8
Pyjamas	16 8	Warm do.	15 8	Best Hide Gladstone	35 0
Oxford Shirts	16 0	Warm Gloves, per pair	1 14	Cash Bags	6 12
White do	22 8	Warm Mufflers, each	2 0	Courier Bags	6 12
Flannel do		Pyjama Suits	4 12	Soiled Linen do	4 12
Shrunk	16 0	Sailors Knobs	0 8	Money Belts	0 12
Silk and Wool	5 2	Light 8cm Umbrellas	3 12	Sovereign Boxes	3 0
Under Vests	14 0	Best Alpaca Umbrellas	6 8	Leather Purses	2 0
Do. Pants	24 0	Sheets, per pair	9 8	Rug Straps, Patent	2 0
	6 8	Pillow Cases, each	1 4	Cork Mattrasses	15 8
Sleeping Suits, each	to 17 8	Marcella Quilts	12 8	English Feather Pillows	7 8
		Wool Down Quilts	18 0	Horse Hair do.	7 8
Cardigan Jackets	9 8	Blankets, each	9 8	Travelling do.	2 0
Waterproof Coats	10 0	Long Rugs or Mats	from 15 0	Air Pillows	6 0
Travelling Caps	3 8	Scotch Mauds			

	Rs. a.
Waterproof Sheeting per Yard, 72 inch	6 8
Portable Baths for Travellers	from 30 0
Bath Sponges, large	3 0
Sponge Bags	2 8
Soap Boxes	1 0
Soap Tablets	1 0
Tooth Brushes	0 14
Tooth Brush Guards	0 14
Nail do.	0 10
Cloth Brushes	3 8
Hat Brushes	1 8
Hair Brushes and Comb in Leather Case	10 8
Vulcanite or Horn Combs	1 0
Shoe Horns	1 0
Overland Chairs, Best Birch	from 6 0
Head Mirrors	2 0

FROM THE ORIGINAL INTRODUCERS AT THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, 23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The Committee of the BOMBAY CLUB will be glad to receive TENDERS for a BUILDING to be RENTED, suitable for a Club House, in or near the Fort, either for early occupation or to be built on an approved site.

C. L. WEBBER,

Bombay Club, 3rd August 1874. Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—EIGHTY-SEVEN LOTS of FOREST LAND, aggregating 3,312 Acres, on the Travancore Hills, for the CULTIVATION of COFFEE, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 14th October next. For particulars parties interested are referred to Hand-bills, which may be had on application to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras, or the Undersigned,

A. SASHIAH SASTRI, Dewan.

NOTICE.—BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).—Under arrangements which have recently been completed, the Undersigned are prepared to BOOK PASSENGERS and CARGO through in connection with the Messageries Maritime and Northern of India Steam Navigation Companies' Lines from Bombay to the principal Ports in Java and Australia, via Galle and Singapore.

Full particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of the best Patronage and supplies them have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Crockery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

FAVRE, LEUBA, AND CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of

SQUARE PALANQUIN TIME-PIECES, 5½ by 3 1/4 inch.

PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, with Alarm, Rs. 80.

This Clock can be highly recommended for its shape and correctness in going.

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

SILVER OPEN-FACE KEYLESS CRYSTAL BACK WATCHES, Patent Lever Escapement ..... Rs. 40

BOTH WATCHES ARE GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, ditto ditto Queen's do. ....8s. 10d. per oz.

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

			£ s. d.	
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0	
12 Dessert ditto	25	at 6 0	7 10 0	
12 Table Forks	40	at 6 0	12 0 0	
12 Dessert ditto	25	at 6 0	7 10 0	
2 Gravy Spoons	12	at 6 0	3 12 0	
1 Soup Ladle	11	at 6 0	3 6 0	
4 Sauce ditto	12	at 6 0	3 18 0	
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0	
12 Tea ditto			4 11 0	
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0	
			£57 14 0	

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application. Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co.,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5TH AUGUST, 1874.

Owing to an interruption on the line telegrams have been coming through very slowly. Renter reports the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday morning as opening quiet but steady, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 13,000. In New York Mid Uplands was still quoted at 17 cents, the previous day's receipts at the American ports being 1,000 bales against 2,500, and exports to Great Britain 4,000 against 2,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

This morning's market opens steady, probable sales 12,000, imports 12,000, the stock at the American ports being 160,000 bales.

Consols open at 92¼; French Rentes at 99, a decline of ⅛. Bar Silver at 5 8 3/16d. per oz.

There is little change to notice in the character of business here, one branch of trade being only duller than another, nor is there any apparent hope of improvement until the close of the rains. In STERLING EXCHANGE transactions continue very limited, and a weaker tendency is still noticeable. One bank has been offering to draw at 1s. 10¼d. for 6 months' sight, but 3/16 is the general rate; while 3 months' sight credits are negotiable at 1s. 10¼d. and 6 months' sight at 1s. 10d. 5/32 per rupee. On Calcutta there is no change. GOVERNMENT PAPER is still weak, and we now quote:—Fours Rs. 104½; Fours and a half Rs. 105½ to ¾; Fives and a half Rs. 110½ to ¾.

In the SHARE market there is no special change to notice.

COTTON is firm with a comparatively fair extent of business doing, but prices are unaltered.

FREIGHTS by steamer are rather steadier, the Strathclyde having completed her engagements and £2 is now asked. Sailing vessels are unaltered at £2-7-6 to £2-12-6 per ton for Liverpool.

IMPORTS are dull and unchanged.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 1st August 1874.

Open 428¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	29,962	0	0
Merchandize	14,877	0	0
Electric Telegraph	307	0	0
Total Rs.	45,145	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1873.

Open 411¾ Miles.			
Coaching	32,732	0	0
Merchandize	16,172	0	0
Earth Trains	304	0	0
Electric Telegraph	333	0	0
Total Rs.	49,541	0	0
Decrease Rs.	4,396	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s ss. INDIA, 656 tons, Captain James Avern, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and Mr. W. Williams as passenger.

THE SHIP GEORGE GILROY, 1,083 tons, Captain T. Furgison, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 4,602 bales cotton, 51 bales wool, 10,893 cwts. linseed, 120 cwts. coir rope, 140 cwts. coir yarn.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s ss. COLUMBIAN, 1,480 tons, Captain E. J. Steed, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c. with the China mail, and two native second-class passengers and the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—705 cases camphor, 226 cases preserves, 205 packages chinaware, 2 boxes China cubebs, 1,480 packages sugarcandy, 41 packages mats, 11 cases drums, 4,989 packages fire crackers, 3,075 cases cassia, 1,208 packages tea, 500 jars, 19 cases glass beads, 132 packages umbrellas, 404 packages glass bangles, 1 box silk piece-goods, 317 packages silk, 19 packages paper, 2 boxes white copper, 10 packages wax, 30 boxes false pearls, 16 boxes pictures, 400 packages alum, 200 packages copper cash, and 50 packages goods. From Singapore.—348 packages lac, 202 packages sugar candy, 248 packages benjamin, 100 bags sago, 185 packages galingal, 10 boxes mace, 25 boxes aniseed, 34 packages silk, 158 boxes nutmegs, 6 packages mats, 270 packages dammer, 87 packages tea, 77 packages goods, 12 bags rice, 3 packages garrowwood, 5 packages gambier, 75 packages China cubebs, 152 packages alum, 70 slabs tin, 10 packages preserves, 3 boxes cigars, 2 packages cassia, 1 box cajuputi oil, and 538 bundles rattans.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s ss. BOKHARA, 1,765 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, which arrived in harbour on the 4th inst. from Southampton (July 2nd) in the Suez Canal, brought English mail and the following cargo :—3 cases boots and shoes, 247 packages papers, 500 pieces pipes, 17 cases cochineal, 6 cases photographic and fancy goods, 127 cases copper sheets, 10 cases copper sheathing, 88 cases stationery, 76 bales twist, 2 cases brass beading, 174 cases and 1 hogshead sherry, 3 cases hats, papers, &c., 175 packages provisions, 94 cases cloth, 489 rails, 5 cases woollens, 8 cases linens, 13 cases haberdashery, 2 cases hosiery, 6 cases ivory, 6 bales canvas, 20 buckets, 133 cases claret, 10 cases preserved fruit, 8 cases jam, 51 cases salt, 47 packages soap, 6 cases hams, 3 cases biscuits, 21 cases nails, 2 cases corn-flour, 2 cases lace and haberdashery, 1 cask boiler composition, 79 cases and 3 butts wine 5 cases codliver oil, 7 casks blacking, 2 cases millinery, 5 casks perfumery, 378 packages glass, 8 packages machinery, 2 casks hops, 30 hogsheads ale, 3 packages twine, 93 packages color, 101 coil-wire, 161 casks ink, 86 packages stationery, 25 bundles flax, 11 casks composition, 2 cases cork, 6 cases paper hangings, 3 cases drug, 2 cases musical instruments, 1 cask chins, 11 packages cochineal, 2 casks earthenware and glass, 3 casks picks, 25 cases steel, 20 cases chablis, 18 cases saoterne, 97 cases cognac, 24 cases port, 10 cases orange bitters, 10 cases whiskey, 3 cases curacao, 10 cases and 200 drums oil, 15 cases varnish, 9 cases medicine, 58 cases candles, 25 cases sardines, 25 cases vinegar, 10 cases manufactured goods, 35 barrels rosin, 6 cases needles, 8 packages type, 7 packages drapery, 3 cases ice machine, 2 cases stationery and oil, 20 irrigators, and many packages of sundry goods. She brought afew packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
5	Columbian (s)	Steed	Hongkong, July 4.
	Ithuriel (s)	Pearson	Liverpool, July 5.

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	India (s)	Avern	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Emblehope, Stephenson, to Liverpool.
Ship George Gilroy, Ferguson, to Liverpool.

The steamer Bokhara, to China &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

MADRAS.

Aug. ARRIVAL.
3 Prince Rupert ..... London

Aug. DEPARTURES.
3 Oriental (s) ..... Rangoon.
Kashgar (s) ..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—5TH AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Strathclyde, s, 9 cases wine, E. N. Golabawala and Co; 20 drums sperm oil, Greaves Cotton and Co; 65 rundlets tar, Rajbhoy Oukabhoy; 5 bagsheads beer, Ardurjee Dorabjee; 6 cases varnish, Heptoola Allybhoy and Co; 50 barrels tallow, Churamsey Poonjabhoy.

Alnwick Castle, s, 300 cases brandy, A. C. Daly & Co. Calliroe, 25 barrels paint, and 10 casks saltyfuse.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Burdigala, 100 cases brandy, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—5TH AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

George Gilroy, 25 bags linseed, Remington and Co.

Palestine (s), 41 bales cotton, Canjee Mooljee; 400 bales cotton, Cullianjee Pitamber; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 61 chests vermillion, Joomabhoy Laljee.

Caledonian (s), 37 bales skins, P. H. A. Meera Saheb and Co; 72 bales cotton, Ramnarayen Buldew; 50 bales cotton, Harridass Soonderjee; 25 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee.

Strathclyde (s), 121 bales cotton, B. Chimnarama; 77 bales cotton, Dyal Morarjee; 372 bags saltpetre, Koondundass Soonderdass; 40 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell and Co; 101 bags saltpetre, Khimchund Purmanund; 53 bales cotton, Megjee Dassa; 73 bales cotton Vurdhman Tokersey; 23 cases mother o'pearl shells, Nanseebhoy Ganjee.

Alpa (s), 110 bales cotton, Purbut Ludha; 50 bales cotton, Dawarkadass Motilall; 400 bales cotton, Rulli Brothers; 86 bales cotton, Khimjee Jewraj; 72 bales rags, Laljee Jewraj; 10 bales wool, Kessowjee Poonja; 68 bales rags, Chapsey Hursey; 75 bales cotton, Vurdhman Tokersey; 85 bales cotton, Vizbhoocandass Echaram; 65 bales cotton, Vussonjee Maneck; 72 bales cotton, Cooverjee Dewjee & Co; 110 bales hemp, Dayal Poonja; 310 bags linseed, Soonderjee Mooljee; 125 bales cotton, Pestonjee Nowrojee; 75 bales cotton, Waljee Hairy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 200 bales cotton, E. S. Simpson and Co; 100 bales cotton, Visraubhoy Ebram and Co; 12 bags coffee, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ADEN.

Dido s, 60 docras and 17 bales cotton, Ootumchund Heerjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Frankfint, 251 bales cotton, Farnham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bokhara s, 74 bales somada stone, Chugoolal Moolchund.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT P. C. NEVILLE, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieut. J. G. F. Cumming, R. A., Bengal Army, are allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

MAJOR (BT. COLONEL) A. CANNOT, and Major G. Nicholetts, Bombay Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Col. from 27th ultimo, subject to H. M.'s approval.

OFFICERS commanding British regiments in Bengal are directed to submit, without delay, the names of those Sub-Lieutenants whom they may consider qualified to join the eight months' course of instruction, which will commence on the 1st October next. Full details regarding the course for Sub-Lieut-nants in India will be published in a forthcoming general order.

ARRIVALS—AUGUST 4.

McDonald, Major, 108th Regiment, from leave, from England.
Tighe, Brevet Major, Bengal 5th Regiment, on duty, from England.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 25th July 1874.

Lieut Col J Williamson, Comdt 26th N I, is permitted to visit Murree, in addition to the places mentioned in G O C C of 5th May 1874.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed, on 10th July 1874, at Meean Meer, the test in Punjabee, agreeably to Section 23, Bengal Army Regulations :—

Lieut T L Lewis, 26th P N I.

The following orders are confirmed :—

15th Hussars—Regimental order, dated the 17th April 1874, appointing Lieut A T Middleton, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Lieut and Adjt P H Beck, proceeded on general leave.

2nd N I—Regimental order, dated the 11th July 1874, consequent on the return from famine relief duty, of Lieut Col R Y Chambers, offg 2nd in Comd :—

Capt J A D Gordon, Adjt and offg 2nd in Comd, to revert to his original appointment of offg Wing Officer.

Lieut G Planner, Qr Mr, to continue to officiate as Adjt.

Lieut C W Monypenny, 2nd Wing Subn and offg Wing Officer, to revert to his original appointment of officiating Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

9th N I—Regimental order, dated the 15th July 1874, appointing Capt R A Price, offg Adjt, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieut H O W.olhouse, temporarily placed at the disposal of the civil department.

10th N I—Regimental order, dated the 15th July 1874, appointing Lieut C W J Hingston, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addit on to his other duties, vice Capt and Qr Mr D C Hennessy, on sick leave.

11th N I—Regimental order, dated the 15th July 1874, reappointing Capt A J Stead, 1st Wing Sub, to officiate as Qr Mr, in additio to his other duties, with effect from the 20th March 1874.

33d N I—Regimental order, dated the 10th July 1874, appointing Lieut J H Sadler, offg 2nd Wing Sub, to officiate as 1st Wing Sub, with effect from the 5th idem, vice Lieut J G Kelly on furl ugh.

35th N I—Regimental order, dated the 6th July 1874, appointing Lieut M H Hayes, 1st Wing Sub. (rejoined regimental head quarters from detached duty.) to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 4th idem.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to appoint Capt L M Carmicheal, of the 9th Lancers, to officiate as Brd Maj at Nusseerabad, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on three months' leave of Capt N X Gwynne, Dated 18th July 1874.

25th N I—Capt W V Ellis is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt, on promotion. Dated 16th July 1874.

28th N I—Capt F A S D'Acosta, de St Laurent is permitted to retain the appointment of QrMr on promotion. Dated 16th July 1874.

With reference to G O C C dated 14th May 1874, page 217, the appointment of Capt E Gunter to be Interpreter of the 59th Regt, is to have effect from the 11th April 1874.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Engineers—Lieut W F Richardson to be Capt, from the 25th June 1874.

Lieut G T Plunkett to be Capt, from the 25th June 1874.

Lieut E M Larmine to be Capt, from the 25th June 1874.

5th Fusiliers—Lieut W S Darley to be Capt, from the 8 h July 1874.

26th Gameronians—Lieut G H Wilson to be Capt, from the 9th July 1874.

Lieut C W Hemphill to be Capt, from the 30th March 1874.

2nd Regt—Lieut H Gaynor to be Capt, from the 8th July 1874.

Lieut C E S Parker to be Capt from the 9 h July 1874.

Medical Department, British Service—Surgn Maj E J Crane, R A, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 18th Aug 1868.

Surgn Maj M L White to rank as Surgn Maj from the 22nd Sept 1870.

Surgn Maj G S Davie, M D, 62nd Regt, to rank as Surgn Maj from the 1st Nov 1870.

In conformity with the sentence of a District Court Martial, held on the 2nd March 1874 first class Asst Apothecary Charles Peter will be reduced to the rank of second class Asst Apothecary, and his name will stand next above that of second class Asst Apothecary Charles Atkins, in the list of medical subordinates.

The above order will have effect from the 2nd March 1874.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Maj A H Davidson, (As Asst Insp Brig.) to remain in England, for one month, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

73rd Foot—Lieut W P Thackwell, to England, from the 1st Aug 1874 to the 1st Aug 1875, on urgent private affairs.

109th Foot—Lieut and Local Capt T V Shepherd, to New Zealand, from date of leaving regt, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col A Elderton, (doing duty at the Presidency) from the 1st Sept to the 11th Nov 1873, on medical certificate.

Lieut Col C H Palliser, C B, (Comdt 10th Bengal Cavalry) to Cashmere, from the 2nd May to the 30th Oct, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted to Lieutenant Colonel Palliser, in G O C C of 16th March 1874, page 108.

General List, Madras Infantry—Capt F J F Monro, (Qr Mr 11th Madras N I,) to Bombay from the 1st to the 31st July, under the rules of 1868, to appear before a medical board.

British Medical Department—Surgn G White, (doing duty with A Batv 18th Bede R A,) to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, August 1.)

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR RAJPOOTANA.

Dr L D Spencer, in medical charge, Eastern States Agency, has been granted privilege leave of absence for two months and and twenty-four days, from the 1st Aug 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt C Young and Capt A R T McRae, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of 2nd-in-Comd, Meywar Bheel Corps, and 2nd Asst Political Agent, Meywar, on the afternoon of the 3rd July 1874.

Capt A Conolly, Adjt of the Meywar Bheel Corps, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 7th July 1874.

Lieut Col W H Beynon received charge of the office of the Political Agent, Jeypore, from Mr J White, on the forenoon of the 6th July 1874.

AGENT GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Mr J H McRae, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, reported his arrival at Indore on 16th, and received charge of Southern Nerd Division from Baboo Bohanee Lall, Ex Engr, 4th grade, on the afternoon of the 18th instant.

REVENUE SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Mr Edwin James Jackson, Asst Supt of Revenue Survey, 2nd grade, is allowed three months' leave of absence, from the 1st Aug 1874.

Mr Charles Walker Wilson, Asst Surveyor, 3rd grade, has passed the first or lower standard vernacular examination.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Military Works.

Mr H Bull, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, transferred to Military Works Branch is posted to the 3rd Circle, Military Works.

With the sanction of Govt of India, P W Dep., Maj C M Browne, Offg Supg Engr, 5th Circle, Military Works, is appointed to the charge of the 4th Circle, Military Works, in addition to his own duties.

Maj E T Thackeray, R E, V C, Ex Engr, Umballa Division, Military Works, is granted privilege leave for thirty-three days from the 20th June 1874, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

Mr J Robinson, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from Agra Division to Meerut Division, Military Works, which he joins on the forenoon of the 8th July 1874.

Mr A Brown, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the office of the 2nd Rawulpindee Division, Military Works, to Capt W B Holmes, R E, on the 16th instant before noon, and reported his departure for Allahabad on the same date.

Mr. J C Ledger, Ex Engr, made over charge of the Meean Meer Water Works on the 13th instan afternoon.

Mr. J E Hilton, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, received over charge of those works on that date.

DIRECTOR OF STATE RAILWAYS.

Mr R T Mallet, Supt of Works, Ravee Section, Punjab Northern State Railway, is granted 53 days' privilege leave, with effect from the date he may avail himself of the same.

Mr Coleman Jones, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Neemuch State Railway, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages, with effect from the 3rd Jun 1874.

Mr J H Cochrane, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Tirhoot State Railway, is transferred to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

Mr W C Furnivall, Engr-in-Chief, Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 12th Aug 1874, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Major, T S Stanton, R E, Engr-in-Chief, Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Agra District, Rajpootana State Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr W C Furnivall on privilege leave, or until further orders.

PUNJAB NORTHERN STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J M Campion, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Ravee Section, is allowed three months' special leave to study the native languages, with effect from 7th July 1874.

RAJPOOTANA (STATE) RAILWAY.

Mr T F McGonagall, Asst, 3rd grade, attached to the Office of Controller, Rajpootana State Railway, is granted leave without allowances for two years.

Mr R A Way, Asst Engr, transferred from the Delhi District to this District of the Rajpootana State Railway, reported himself at Agra on the forenoon of the 23rd idem, and is posted to the Agra Division as a temporary arrangement.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J B Chalmers, Asst Engr, 1st grade, is transferred from the Mehur Division, Lower Scinde District, to speci l duty in the office of Engr-in-Chief.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment and promotions are sanctioned in the British Burma Commission :—

Mr C J F S Forbes, Asst Comr, 2nd grade, to be Asst Comr, 1st grade, with effect from the 28th April 1874.

Mr A Hough, Asst Comr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Comr, 2nd grade, with effect from the above date.

Capt M Furlong, Asst Comr 3rd grade, to be a Town Magst of the 2nd Class, vice Mr C D O Lloyd, resigned.

Mr G D Burgess, B C S, Supy Asst Comr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Comr, 3rd grade, with effect from the 10th March, 1874.

Mr G L Weldemann, C S, Supy Asst Comr, 3rd grade, to be Asst Comr, 3rd grade, vice Mr A H Unwin, B C S, appointed Insp of Schools, with effect from the 11th June 1874.

Dr A S Lethbridge, Supt, Central Jail, Bhagulpore, to officiate as Inspr Genl of Prisons, Sanitary Comr, and Supt of Vaccination in British Burmah, vice Dr Ketly proceeded on furlough.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt H M B Burlton to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

The services of Capt D Henderson, Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with a view to his being appointed Officer on special duty in Cashmere.

Mr F Henvey, Offg Junior Secy to the Govt of the N-W Provinces, to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut G E Money, of the 16th Lancers, a candidate for the Bl S C, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept with effect from the 24th June 1874.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to confirm Maj D J Wilkie, R A, in the appointment of Deputy Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines, with effect from the 22nd July 1874, vice Col W C Russell appointed Inspr Genl of Ordnance and Magazines.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgn Maj Frederick John Earle, of the Medical Dept, for two years.

The under-mentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surgn Maj Francis Parsons, of the Medical Dept, in medical charge, 2nd Regt Cavalry,—for twelve months.

The under-mentioned officer is admitted to the Bl S C with eff ct from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India :—

Lieut John Edmund Main, of the 95th Foot, 1st Wing Subn, 5th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force,—18th July 1873.

The following extract of a paragraph of a Military letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, No 108, dated the 28th of May 1874, is published for general information :—

"Capt F Fitzclarence, R E, has studied at the School of Military Engineering at Chatham from the 29th January to the 2nd May 1874, inclusive. A certificate of proficiency which has been granted to him is enclosed."

Under the authority of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, the period of Add scombe service of Col W Oliphertz, C B, V C, of the Royal Artillery, published in G G O No 234 of 1840, is altered from 1 year 1 month and 21 days to 1 year 3 months and 5 days.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The under-mentioned officer has been allowed furlough to Europe :

Captain John William Taylor, Bl S C,—for two years.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Infantry.

Lieut R F Jameson, of the 2nd Batn, 25th Foot, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, vice Lieut J E Main, appointed 1st Wing Subn.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Messrs J M Harman, F C Murry, and J D Davies, Asst Engrs, 3rd grade, Military Works Branch, having passed the examination prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paragraphs 17—19, are promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 13th June 1874.

The services of Lieut C C C Barlow, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Hyderabad, are placed at the disposal of the Director of State Railways.

Col F Alexander and Col A Cadell, respectively, made over and received charge of the Office of Chief Engr and Secy to the Agent to Govr Genl for Central India in the P W Dept, on the forenoon of the 18th July 1874.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Military published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

PERRINS—ST. LEGER—July 14th, at St. Peter's, Dublin, by the Rev. J. H. Monahan, D.D., assisted by the Rev. W. Mac-Sorley, Charles G Perrins, Commander in the Peninsular and Oriental Company's service, to Josephine, only daughter of the late John G. St. Leger, Esq., of Rathmines House, Dublin, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Colonel St. Leger.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

DEYSDALE—July 24th, at Chanda, the wife of Theodore Drysdale, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

GEOGHEGAN—July 24th, at Simla, the wife of Mr. J. Geoghegan, of a daughter.

KEELAN—July 20th, at Oonao, Oudh, the wife of E. J. Keelan, Esq., P. W. D., of a daughter.

THOMPSON—August 2nd, at the Lux, Madras, the wife of Edmund Thompson, Esq., Principal of the Presidency College, prematurely, of a son, still-born.

DEATH.

BRUCE—July 30th, at Mussoorie, Elizabeth Emma, the beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. B. Bruce, Bengal Staff Corps.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1874.

THE year 1874 had already been fatal to several men of mark in Bombay; but it reserved its worst stroke till yesterday, when the awfully sudden calamity which cost Narayen Vasudeo his life bereft this community of one who was by common consent regarded as its foremost citizen. We believe that Bombay can fairly lay claim to this distinction among all other cities of British India, that, instead of being a city of the dead, or one in which artificial forces kept in action by official zeal maintain a semblance of social vitality that is, after all, but a mockery of life, it is a living organism, which gives some sort of free play to the elements of a healthy public opinion, and which has done a good deal towards solving the problem of enabling Europeans and natives to work together in public affairs. And, of all the men of talent and ambition whom these favouring circumstances have brought to the front in Bombay, by far the best representative of the aspiring democracy of this city was the man who has been cut off by an untimely death in the midst of an active, a distinguished, and we may even say a brilliant career. We doubt if anywhere else in India one who had begun life as Narayen Vasudeo did could have risen to the honourable position he occupied under the British Government. Born at Dabole, near Vingorla, in the year 1833, he was sent to Bombay when he was 8 years old to be educated at the Elphinstone school, where he became a favourite pupil of Dr. Harkness. He remained at school till his sixteenth year; and then entered the office of Messrs. Bell and Co. at a salary of Rs. 10 a month, and employed his leisure time in giving lessons as a moonshee. In 1849 he joined the service of the P. and O. as parcels' clerk, and held this appointment for several years. He then left the office to take up the business of provisioning the P. and O. Company's ships, and, the times being propitious for men of mercantile sagacity, he found many opportunities of amassing wealth in outside speculations, in addition to the profits of the lucrative contract he had with the P. and O. Company. He soon became known as not only a very intelligent, but, what is more, a well-to-do man, and in 1866 he was nominated a member of the Bench of Justices. From that time till the day of his death, while not neglecting his private business, he devoted the best energies of his heart and mind to public life.

It was impossible for any one to be associated with, or opposed to, him in the discussion of any matter of public interest without being struck by the variety and extent of his intellectual powers. His political capacity was really remarkable. Mahrattas have a genius for statecraft, and the Duke of Wellington wrote to Sir John Malcolm after Waterloo that the famous Talleyrand was only a bad copy of a Mahratta diplomatist whom they had both known very well at the beginning of this century. It often occurred to us, in watching his career, that Narayen Vasudeo was one of those rare men who, on the larger stage opened out to natives of ability when they had a government of their own in Western India, would have become famous as a ruler of men. Of such a type, we imagine, must have been the founder of the Peishwa dynasty—shrewd, resolute, and subtle, and careless of all private interests if only he could grasp every chance of making himself the champion of the public weal and rallying round him an ever increasing number of admiring clients. But an unpropitious fate had doomed Narayen Vasudeo to tread a narrower stage and play a humbler part than would have been within his reach in the days of his country's independence. And he was reconciled to the change. Finding himself a citizen of a mixed community of Europeans and natives, he showed unequalled tact in conciliating the good-will and respect of men of all races. Even the Conservative Hindoos, who had been accustomed only to respect men of old family like Jugonnath Sunkersett, soon learnt to look up to Narayen Vasudeo as their head; while Europeans could not help having a friendly feeling for a native who spoke and wrote English with a purity that put them to shame, and whose frankness of manner and liberality of sentiment seemed to make him one of themselves. The great proof of Narayen's superiority to other natives is that he was personally most popular not only with his own countrymen but with official and non-official Englishmen in Bombay. Although the ceremonious strictness of Hindoo life was by no means to his taste, he had far too much sagacity to outrage the feelings of his fellow-countrymen by glaring violations of ancient usages; while at the same time, in his familiar converse with English friends, he showed himself so warm-hearted, so enlightened, and so generous, that no one could know him without liking him. So great, indeed, was the fascination of his singularly frank and genial manner—he was one of the few natives we have ever met who could laugh heartily and chat about all sorts of things with a bonhommie that was perfectly European—that the shock of his death has come home to very many Englishmen as well as natives in Bombay as painfully as if they had lost a dear personal friend.

It is not to be wondered at if a man with such tact and so many good qualities became a popular leader, first in the Municipality and afterwards in the Legislative Council of Bombay. No one could speak with more eloquence and grace, no one knew so well exactly what would satisfy the popular requirements of the hour. We do not say that other men may not have surpassed him in inflexibility and knowledge of special subjects. There was more of the Disraeli than the Gladstone style of character in Narayen Vasudeo. He did not lay himself out for the reputation of being an "earnest man," but he was unrivalled in Bombay for his knowledge of the ways of man aging men; and, in public affairs, if he had not the self-sacrificing spirit that makes some reformers risk all for their faith, he had on the other hand no paltry ambition to serve, and never yielded further than was necessary to prevent him from losing his influence altogether with one party or another. Independent critics often sneer at trimmers of Narayen Vasudeo's stamp, who accept compromises rather than push opposition to extremes; but it must be remembered that all these years Narayen has only been making his position, and that a cruel fate has debarred us from knowing how he would have used his power when once he felt himself secure. With his knowlege of business, his active habits, his eloquence, and the ascendancy he had gained over the official members of the Legislative Council as well as over the Corporation of Bombay, we are convinced that he would not only have won fame for himself but have conferred lasting benefits on the city in which he had made his fortune. But his premature and most mournful fate has made all these speculations vain, and has added one more to the long list of examples illustrating the sad moral of the poet's lines—

> Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
> (That last infirmity of noble minds),
> To scorn delights and live laborious days;
> But the fair guerdon when we hope to find,
> And think to burst out into sudden blaze,
> Comes the blind Fury with th' abhorred shears,
> And slits the thin-spun life.

FRIGHTFUL CATASTROPHE AT MALABAR HILL.

DEATH OF THE HON'BLE NARAYEN VASUDEO.

WE regret this morning to have to record one of the most lamentable accidents which has ever taken place in Bombay. Yesterday at noon rumours in various shapes flew from mouth to mouth in the Fort that a bungalow on Malabar Hill had fallen and killed a number of people, among them the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay. We could scarcely believe that the rumour was true, and proceeded to Malabar Hill, hoping to find that some trivial accident had been exaggerated, and that at all events the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo, whom we had seen engaged briskly with public business but a short twenty-four hours ago, was safe and sound. After proceeding along Back Bay, crossing the crest of the hill, and descending the gentle declivity which shelves down to the sea, we looked, amid as fair a prospect as one could wish to gaze upon, for a sign of the work of destruction, and were indulging in the belief that rumour had performed one of her familiar faithless tricks, when we perceived bands of men trooping down among the palms and thick ground-vegetation towards one particular point. This certainly was an ominous sign: still we hoped for the best; but when we got a little further on, a gigantic ruin, standing out bold and ragged in the brilliant sunlight, caught our sight, and, then, indeed, any one might have feared the worst. Probably most of our readers remember the bungalow in which the Hon. Mr. Narayen Vasudeo resided—that very tall one near Land's End, commanding a magnificent view on sea and shore—that house with the wings (almost completely covered with coloured glass) and the large many-pillared portico over which, making it the broadest part of the building, towered two storeys, which were also covered by tinted windows. This was a ruin. The porch and its superstructure had disappeared; all that was left of the wing nearest the sea was a torn wall, bearing a large gilt mirror, the fragments of pictures, and a little projection on which stood a tiny gilt pier-table; the other wing was standing—still, it was evidently tottering to its fall, as the beams across the large white pillars were cracking, and the glass framework above them was bulging out in a very alarming manner. In front of the ruin, where the portico had stood, a mass of timber, lime, and bricks was piled half-way up the back wall of the building. In the front part of the *debris*, coolies were busy excavating; and a number of European gentlemen, with alarm depicted on every feature, were exhibiting the greatest interest in the proceedings of the labourers. On the roadway adjoining the bungalow a large crowd of natives had gathered, and it was with difficulty that the policemen could restrain them from filling the compound and hindering the operations of the workmen. It was evident that a catastrophe had occurred. Still the fall of the building would be a comparatively trivial matter if its owner were saved, and approaching the *debris* we found everybody hopeful that the Hon. gentleman's life would be spared, for it was believed that he was alive, and that from under the mass of rubbish he had called out to the people to try and save him quickly. Mr. Justice Marriott, Mr. Orr, Mr. Souter, Dr. Mackenzie, Mr. T. Leith, Dr. Smith, and others, encouraged the coolies, who were endeavouring to open up an entrance into the heart of the rubbish, to do their best, which they did willingly with pick and saw. As a portion of a beam was cut off, and the dirt cleared from around it, a considerable hole was made; and on some one crying into it to ask if the Hon. Narayen was safe a voice replied that he was. Soda and brandy were pushed in, and these were taken by some one. As the hole was still more enlarged, a bare leg was seen, and a closer examination revealed a body strangely doubled up, with the back fitted into the angle where a fallen beam had touched the earth. Questions were asked at this man, as to the safety of Mr. Narayen, and an incoherent answer was made which was understood to be in the affirmative. This gave more hope to the bystanders, who were divided between the fear that before the opening in the *debris* could be made large enough the superincumbent mass would yield and crush all beneath it, and the trust that after all, since Mr Narayen had been saved so far, his ultimate rescue would be accomplished. But while the excavation was being closely watched, a Hindoo whispered something to Drs. Mackenzie and Smith, who at once made their way over the rubbish to the back part of the house. Shortly afterwards a cry was raised that Mr. Narayen had been got out. "Thank God!" was muttered by all, and a rush was then made by them to the back of the house to congratulate the Hon. gentleman on his escape from the jaws of death. But as they crowded into the dining-room, what a sight awaited them! True, poor Mr. Narayen had been got out of the rubbish—but dead. And there he lay motionless with his face swollen, his nostrils distended, and a deep red mark on his brow above his left eye. It appears that while some person connected with the household was passing the part of the dining-room which was blocked up by the *debris* of the porch, he heard a groan proceeding from beneath a fallen staircase. He ran and told Drs. Smith and Mackenzie, who with Constable Thomas at once repaired to the place where the groans had been heard. A considerable clearance of chunam and stones was made, and part of a body came in sight; further efforts revealed Mr. Narayen lying on his side with pieces of balustrading across his face, and chunam and dirt stuffing up his mouth and nostrils. As he was lifted up, he was heard to groan. [We follow in this account the statement of Dr. Smith; but Dr. Mackenzie is of opinion that death must have been almost instantaneous, and that life was extinct before the body was found.] He was lifted up carefully and stretched on a mattress on the floor of the room, and his face was bathed in cold water. He gave several gasps—the last sounds he made on earth. Brandy and water, and ammonia, were employed to resuscitate him, in vain. Drs. Mackenzie and Smith examined the wound on his brow, and discovered that the skull was fractured. They then declared him to be dead. It was pitiful to see how his relations clung to the idea that he still lived. They brought onions and tried to rouse him with their powerful smell; then they beseeched the doctors to make him live. An old woman threw herself upon the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 4TH AUGUST.

The alleged appointment of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to the post of British Minister at Washington is unfounded. Mr. Thornton, the present Minister, has no intention of resigning.

THE KASHGAR EMBASSY.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

CALCUTTA, 4TH AUGUST.

A *Gazette of India Extraordinary* has been published, acknowledging the services of the Kashgar Mission.

MR. GRANT DUFF will sail 2nd December, January, and February next in India, beginning his travels in this country at Bombay.

WE publish this morning, as a supplement, a tracing by Mr. Ormiston to illustrate the Report of the Water Supply Committee.

WE are told that Mr. Bayley and Mr. Bobhouse will proceed to Simla as soon as the Viceroy has left Calcutta for Assam.

THE *Athenæum* states that Mr. Swinburne's tragedy of "Bothwell" is being prepared for stage representation by Mr. John Oxenford.

CAPTAIN HENDERSON will join his new appointment in Cashmere a week or ten days after the arrival of his successor, Mr. Henvey, in Calcutta.

THE Comte de Paris has published the first two volumes of his *History of the American War of Secession*. The whole work will extend to seven, volumes.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. A. Spitteler as German Consul at Cochin.

MR. MACKINTOSH has been appointed to officiate as Junior Secretary to the Government, N. W. P., vice Mr. Henvey, appointed to the Foreign Office. Mr R. Smeaton succeeds Mr. Mackintosh as Officiating Under Secretary, and Mr. E. Stack will now go up to Nynee Tal to officiate as First Assistant Secretary.

IT is thought that Sir Walter Morgan will be appointed to succeed Sir Richard Couch in Calcutta, in which case Mr. Justice Macpherson may not improbably be appointed Chief Justice of the Madras High Court. These arrangements, are, the *Pioneer* thinks, perhaps a little premature as Sir Richard Couch does not retire till January next.

IT will be seen from our special report of the sitting of Parliament on the day the mail left that the Public Worship Bill made surprising progress in committee on that day. Our London correspondent informs us that Mr. Russell Gurney's promise, given in the course of the afternoon's debate, of another measure next year, had assured the success of the Bill.

THE Cabul correspondent of the Lahore paper states that Sirdar Mahomed Kareem Khan, son of the late Ameer Azim Khan, has killed his wife, and it is believed he will be hanged for his offence. It also says it is rumoured in Cabul that Shere Ali Khan, Amir of Cabul, will accompany his forces to Candahar, which are going against Mohamed Yakoob Khan.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint A. Le Clerc Dominicetti, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace, for the purpose of being exercised within the jurisdiction appertaining to his Commissionership, the powers conferred on, or exercisable by, the Board of Revenue for the inner province of Chittagong and territories under all the rules published before the 2nd February 1874, under which waste land grants are held in that province.

GENERAL REMARKS on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 31st July 1874:—prospects Continue generally favourable in all Provinces. In South-central Bengal the apprehension entertained on account of deficient rainfall has been to some extent relieved. The fall at Mooltan in the Punjab is believed to be quite unprecedented and exceeds the total annual fall for several years past.

THE *Sussex Express* states that on Wednesday, Dr. Harding, of Wadhurst, successfully extracted a French musket bullet from the hand of James Jenner, weighing over three quarters of an ounce which was firmly embedded in him at the Battle of Waterloo. In spite of the inconvenience arising from the bullet during nearly 60 years the man has worked uninterruptedly as an agricultural labourer in the parish, where he bears an excellent character. He is 80 years of age.

THE s s Kashgar, the latest addition to the P. and O. Company's fleet, arrived in Madras roads on Sunday evening, four days in advance of contract time, notwithstanding that she had come from Suez under easy steam. Crossing the bitter lakes, she covered 9½ miles in 34 minutes equal to a speed of very nearly 17 miles per hour, and yet these vessels of the P. and O. Company are only called upon to carry H. M's. mails at a speed of 11 knots an hour! The *Madras Mail* observes:—"It is to be hoped that the reason why will be explained."

DR. HERBERT VAUGHAN, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Salford, in proposing the health of his Holiness the Pope at a meeting of his clergy on July 16, complained that although violent attacks had been made in Rome upon the Pope through mobs of Italian roughs marching to the Vatican at midnight crying, "Down with the Vatican, and death to the Pope," the English and Continental journals raised no protest. Their eloquence was reserved for an occasion when a lunatic, who had previously attempted the life of other persons, happened to fire a pistol at Bismark. When this occurrence happened it was telegraphed from Reuter's office, and attributed to a priest. They knew that the whole of the telegraphic system of Europe was manipulated by the Jews, the hereditary opponents not only of the Catholic Church, but of all Christianity. That they were in league with the Freemasons to destroy Christianity in Germany was a fact which, although it would be disputed in England, was certain. He protested against the evident bias of some leading journals in England in attributing without proof such an act to the Catholic Church.

THE half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Madras Bank was held on Monday afternoon when the original proposal, contained in the Directors' report, already published, to grant a pension of £500 per annum to Mr. McIver, the retiring Secretary, was modified by the proposition to give him a gratuity of Rs. 30,000 instead. There was some little discussion upon this point, and, also, some dissatisfaction was expressed that the report of Mr. Taylor, who had been appointed by Government to examine into the bank's affairs, had not been submitted. The Chairman, the Hon'ble W. R. Arbuthnot, explained that the report had been communicated by the Government to the Directors as a confidential document, which was the reason of its being withheld. A proposal was made by Mr. Miller that the consideration of the report and Mr. McIver's pension should be deferred for three months until the shareholders had become acquainted with Mr. Taylor's report. This was however, eventually overruled, and the original proposition of the Chairman that the accounts should be passed, and that Mr. McIver should be paid a gratuity of Rs. 30,000 in recognition of his past services, was carried.

ACCORDING to the *Western Morning News*, the arrangement which Government has concluded with the P. & O. Company contains a clause empowering the company to substitute Plymouth for Southampton as the port of embarkation and disembarkation for mails, passengers, and cargo. This will come into effect as soon as the necessary arrangements can be completed, and another day's saving in the time of transit will thus be effected. The company intend that cargo for Liverpool shall be transshipped at Plymouth into screw steamers, while goods for Manchester and other northern cities and towns will probably be conveyed by the Midland Railway, which three months hence will be able to run through trains between Plymouth and the north by the line of railway now nearly finished. The following Reuter's telegram appears in most of the London daily papers of the 16th ult., but the *Times* seems to have burked it:—

BOMBAY, JULY 15.

An influential public meeting of Europeans and natives was held to-day, at which resolutions were adopted protesting against the new postal arrangements, and petitioning the House of Commons to refuse its sanction to any contract allowing more than 18 days for the conveyance of the mails between Bombay and London. The petition will be entrusted to Mr. Fawcett, and other members interested in India will be asked to support it.

THE prospects for the coming 12th of August, so far as we can gather (*Land and Water* says), appear on the whole to be not particularly favourable. From Morayshire we learn that the broods are both plentiful and large—this applies more especially to the low-lying moors, where the old birds are healthy and quite free from disease; the accounts of the moors on the high grounds are, however, not so cheering. Birds are scarce; and in many districts it is feared there will not be any shooting for some years to come. Disease was as rife on the Castle Grant shootings last year, but has happily now disappeared. The Abernethy, Knockando, Glen Tulchan, Dumphail are all poorly stocked, and many moors in these districts will, probably, not be shot over this season. From Aberdeenshire we have not particularly favourable reports. The low-lying moors, as in Morayshire, are well stocked with healthy birds, but on the high grounds disease has made sad havoc. Shooting in the Banffshire moors will doubtless be considerably restricted this season. On the Auchintoul shooting the birds have done remarkably well. The Glenmarkie moors are fairly supplied with healthy birds. Hatching on the Drummuir moors is again very early, and the prospects are favourable. Disease, we regret to hear, has broken out in the Duke of Richmond's shootings in Glenfiddock, and the Blackwater has carried off a lot of birds, those remaining, however, are healthy and strong. A very small number of birds have survived the disease on the moors in the Glenlivet district. We have not much encouraging news from Inverness-shire. In some districts birds are fairly plentiful, but on many moors the supply is very scant, and that must necessarily be limited. The same may be said of Nairnshire, where birds, although healthy, are not numerous.

THE *Times* remarks that her Majesty's Government have consented to take part at the Brussels Conference in any such consideration of the details of military matters as is likely to be for the interest of practical humanity, but have firmly and wisely declined to enter on any discussion on abstract rules of international law, or to undertake any new obligations or engagements of any kind in regard to general principles. It is satisfactory to find that the Cabinet of Germany has now followed Lord Derby, and recurred to its original intention of sending a military officer, not invested with plenipotentiary powers, as its sole representative at the coming Conference. The professors who were intended to accompany Major-General von Voigts-Rhetz will consequently not be wanted. The British nation will see in this fact an indication of the wise and determined policy of Lord Derby. The cabinet of Stockholm have come to a determination, and Sweden is to be represented by the military attaché to the Ambassador of Paris. There can therefore be little doubt that the Cabinets of Berlin and Stockholm have acceded to the terms upon which alone Great Britain will consent to take part in the approaching Conference—that the business of the Conference shall be confined to the practical consideration of military details, avoid as far as may be the importation into the discussion of any questions of abstract international law, and exclude altogether, directly and indirectly, whatever relates to maritime relations or naval warfare. It appears at the present moment to be uncertain whether Great Britain will take any part at all in the Conference, as the conditions which Lord Derby has announced have not been accepted by Russia, nor by some other Powers. In any case, however, the last despatch addressed to our representative at Brussels announces that her Majesty's Government will confine themselves to sending a military officer who will simply report the proceedings, reserving to themselves entire liberty of action with regard to them.

THE *Times* Berlin correspondent writes under date July 11:—"According to Russian intelligence, that portion of the Tekke Turcomans who are hostile to Russia are preparing to remove their goods and chattels to Persian and Afghan territory. Frightened by the steady approach of the Northern conquerors, it would appear the tribes nomadizing in and about Merv are contemplating a retreat in a southern and eastern direction. The indications of their intending to move towards Khorassan and Herat have lately become so threatening as to cause serious disquietude both at Teheran and Cabul. As a primary measure for warding off the coming danger, the Persian Government have ordered a telegraph to be laid down along the Turcoman frontier as far as Meshed. While coming events are thus casting their shadows before on the eastern confines of Central Asia, the western borders of the region are being rendered more and more accessible by the indefatigable toil of the Russian civil and military services. The survey of the land between Orenburg and Samar a has been all but completed, so that the construction of this important line of railway will probably be commenced before the first snow. To add water communication to the advantages of railway traffic, an expedition is being equipped to inspect the country between the Amu Darya and the Caspian, preparatory to the reopening of the old canal between the two. This expedition, which will start in August, is to consist chiefly of topographers and engineers, under the command of Colonel Tillo. With a view to further Russian progress in another quarter of the same continent, a Commission has been appointed to report upon the expediency of establishing steam navigation on Lake Baikal. The labours of the Commission are to be hurried on as much as possible, it being apprehended that, as the Chinese have recently learnt to construct steamers on the shores of the Pacific, they may be tempted to turn their new accomplishment to account before long on the banks of some of the large Mongol rivers."

THE *Times'* report, which we published yesterday, of Mr. Disraeli's speech on the Public Worship Bill, omits, curiously enough, the characteristically happy phrase in which Mr. Disraeli defined Ritualism as "mass in masquerade." Mr. Walter, in his speech, quoted the following extracts from well-known Ritualistic works, in answer to Mr. Gladstone's remark that he "did not know what Ritualism meant":—The Rev. Orby Shipley said—"Consider how much has to be done ere we achieve our conquest over Protestantism. How can we re-catholicise the Church of England? We have to make confession the ordinary custom of the people, to reintroduce eucharistic worship." That might be all very true, but what [illegible] the Church of England say [illegible] they not describe them a[illegible]trous? Then the Rev. Mr. [illegible]y on "The Church and th[illegible]licans were reproached by [illegible]esemblance in their wors[illegible]hey said a stranger enteri[illegible]ualism was carefully attend[illegible]take it for a Roman Catholic church. Of course he might, the whole object being to restore the glory of the Catholic service." And he went on to say it was impossible to restore the Catholic Church without Catholic ritual. Then Dr. Littledale, another Ritualistic writer, said "the great object of theatrical managers was to attract audiences by gorgeous processions and transformation scenes, that hence a lesson was to be learned that no public worship was worthy of the name unless it were histrionic." Now, he (Mr. Walter) asked the House to connect all these things with that which was the object of these men, which was to instil into the minds of the English people the whole theory of sacerdotalism. His belief was that the principles of the Reformation were as dear to the people of this country now as they had been at any previous time, and that they had put up with these things simply because in large towns, to which to a large extent Ritualism was confined, they had the chance of going elsewhere.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—Many of those who take the ordinary Swiss round this year will be disappointed to learn that no practical progress has been made in the much-talked-of railroad over the well-known Wengern Alp pass. Ever since the success of the now familiar Rigi line, which pays over 12 per cent. to its bold constructors, there have been various projects for carrying out the same principle elsewhere. None of these, however, have taken a very definite shape but that above referred to, the legal rights for which were fully conceded some months since to the Swiss association known as the Société de Construction, whose plans for it are fully prepared. The scheme is to carry an ordinary line out of Interlaken, connecting it first with the new railroad just made for the Thun traffic, via the valley of the Lutschine to the hamlet known as Zweilutschinen, where the two streams coming from the Lauterbach and Grindelwald valleys meet. Here it is to fork into two separate lines, one to each of those favourite resorts, and a mountain line, carried over all the steeper parts of the Wengern Alp on precisely the same principle that has succeeded so admirably on the Rigi, is to connect their two extremities. The calculation of the designers is that, of the 300,000 travellers who now annually go to or through Interlaken, it may be reckoned that one out of five would desire to make a trip thus prepared for them at least up one of the valleys. And if two-thirds of these, or 40,000 in all, were to follow the route completely, a handsome profit would be realized. Everything has been got ready for carrying out the project but the capital. Unfortunately, for some reason or other, Swiss investors (and Swiss railroads are chiefly made by these) are shy of the speculation, and for this year at least travellers who desire to see the wonders of the fall at the Lauterbach, and the glacier which is the glory of the Grindelwald, must avail themselves, as before, of the hardly-used animals that form part of the stock-in-trade of the Interlaken hotelkeeper.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—An interesting essay by Captain Marées in the Berlin *Annual for the Army and Navy* examines the assertion so often made since the late war that the effect of the improved weapons in action has been a gain to the side of the attack instead of the contrary, as had been anticipated. This view is maintained with remarkable force, for instance, in the reasoning on the subject pursued in Major Home's "Precis of Modern Tactics." But Captain Marees points out, from the statistics he has gathered, that recently, as in former days, the attack almost always cost a much larger proportion in killed and wounded than the defence. There may be exceptions—the battle of Woerth was peculiarly such a one—where the defenders, suddenly abandoning a position, suffer very special loss in their hasty retreat from it; but the rule held good in the late war just as in older days. At Borny the loss of the Germans engaged was very nearly 10 per cent. against, but 6 per cent. on the side of the French; at Mars-la-Tour 22 to 12½; at Gravelotte again very nearly 10 against 8 per cent. This being so where the offensive is taken successfully, it must needs be at all periods far more the case where the attack is repulsed. This may be especially evidenced from the two most unfortunate of Frederick's actions—Kollin and Kunersdoff—at each of which he attacked unsuccessfully, and on being beaten off was not in the least followed up, yet suffered more than double the proportion on the victorious defending side. On the whole, therefore, although artillery has certainly never before been so powerful for attack as now, Captain Marées believes that the supposed material gain of the offensive by the new weapon does not exist. But the rapidity and decisiveness of the fire on either side can never touch the main question, which is that, as a rule, it is necessary to attack in order to win. And the old French maxim, attributed to Marshal Villars, "On ne périt que par la défensive," is truer than ever, as the higher individual training of soldiers in the best modern armies brings out more and more prominently the value of the moral element of tactics, to which moral element the inaction of defence is peculiarly unfavourable.

THE weekly military journal of Berlin has published an account by a Dutch officer of the capture of the Kraton at Atcheen, which though brief is complete and interesting, being the first that has appeared with any scientific pretensions, or indeed that is thoroughly comprehensible. The whole combatant force which General van Swieten found available for his intended operation amounted to barely 5,000 men, including two companies of engineers; and among his infantry was a small contingent of allies from a friendly part of Sumatra, which it was not thought desirable to bring into action, as their presence had in fact "a political character chiefly." The landing was effected on a peninsula about 2,000 yards from the fortress, so as to be beyond the range of its sixty guns, a stockade prepared to prevent it being captured, after a short resistance, which formed a *point d'appui* to cover the first batteries. This was on the 12th of December, and advances were gradually made by throwing up separate bits of sapwork in the direction of the Kraton, protecting the little force as it went on by a closed redoubt here and there, for the resistance of the enemy was most to be feared in the form of the sorties which his superior numbers enabled him to make on the flanks and rear of the approaches. On the 6th of January the advance of the besiegers lodged itself firmly in a mosque built within musket range of the north-west angle of the fortress. Reconnaissances showed the profile of the latter to be too strong to be safely attempted by open assault; so General van Swieten for the next week carried his line of sap, still carefully protected, along its western front without approaching any nearer, and by the 12th had got so far as to command the southern side, where the rear of the Kraton was covered by a swamp. Preparations were now made for running up a sap on the western angle and breaching; should the movement already made on the enemy's communications with the rear not frighten him into abandoning his stronghold. But the risk of assault was rendered unnecessary by the success of the commander-in-chief's strategic movements. The defenders were also demoralized by the failure of their sorties to stop the continuous advance; and when a few nights later General Verspyck was detached along the swamp, as though to threaten the entire enclosure of the fortress, the garrison began to evacuate it in parties under cover of the darkness. On the morning of the 23rd General van Swieten observed that the fire had ceased from within, and, throwing out a company in skirmishing order from his parallel to reconnoitre, the works were entered without opposition. The fortress had proved far stronger than the Dutch had anticipated; but its acquisition has on this very account given them at once a firm foothold on the newly-conquered kingdom, and the 2,500 men who are left to garrison the Kraton could, with proper supplies, hold it against any odds.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—FRIDAY, JULY, 17TH.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD CARNARVON stated that the Government would only accept the cession of Fiji if it were unconditional.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at ten minutes past two o'clock.

Mr. Bourke, in reply to Mr. H. B. Sheridan, said his attention had been called to the attempt to murder an English gentleman named Clarke, one of the officials of the telegraph company in Egypt, and Mr. Charles Edward Hamilton, another English gentleman. It appeared the two were out shooting, near a place called Sherwida, when they were attacked by a band of Arabs, and very badly treated. No time was lost by the consul in bringing the affair under the notice of the Egyptian Government, and several of the Arabs were tried and sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from eight months to one month. Mr. Hamilton expressed himself satisfied with the sentence.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP REGULATION BILL.

On the order for going into Committee on the Public Worship Regulation Bill,

Mr. Lowe moved that it be an instruction to the Committee that they have power to make provision for extending the said bill to all offences by clerks in holy orders against the law ecclesiastical, and to repeal the Act 3 and 4 Vic., cap. 8, for better enforcing Church discipline. If the bill passed in its present shape, the result would be that by an artificial and unnecessary process of subdivision they would give a good procedure to the form and the worst possible procedure to the substance. There were two ways of dealing with the clergy. They might be guilty of offences relating to what he termed form, such as vestments, &c. These, according to this bill, would be dealt with under a new and better system, while the second offences, which he termed substance—such as offences against morality and the teaching of doctrine—would be left to the old and more cumbersome mode of procedure. The bill was avowedly to put down ritualist practices, but he contended that offences against morality ought to be dealt with in this bill, and by the same judge who was to be appointed to try the question of vestments, &c.

Mr. Talbot seconded the instruction, and said although he did not grudge the salary which was to be paid to the judge, he did grudge the source from which that salary was to be obtained. The judge would have plenty of time to try these offences against morality and heresy, because it was only a small handful of men who carried on the ritual practices which this bill was intended to put down. The judge was to be paid £3,000 a year, and he thought he might well perform all the duties which the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Lowe) required of him for that salary.

Mr. Russell Gurney said his simple answer to the instruction was that this was the 17th of July. (Hear, hear.) It had been February instead of July he would at once have agreed to that instruction, but as he desired to pass the bill without all doubt this session, he felt he could not with safety consent to any new matter being introduced into it. Its object must for the present be confined to what had originally been proposed, and to which so much assent had been given.

Mr. G. Hardy said if this bill had originally proposed to deal with ecclesiastical procedure throughout, much of the angry feeling with regard to it would have been prevented. (Hear, hear.) He desired to ask whether the learned Recorder would undertake to introduce a bill at the earliest opportunity next session to extend this bill to all ecclesiastical procedure If he gave that undertaking, he would very much facilitate the passing of this bill.

Mr. R. Garney had no hesitation in saying that he would do so. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dodson said the Government had sufficient power to carry the bill in the proposed amended form this session if they chose to do so.

Mr. Newdegate hoped the House would do nothing to prevent the passing of the Bill this session.

Mr. B. Hope said he was one of those who did not understand what Ritualism was. (Laughter.) He was perfectly serious. (Renewed laughter). As regarded the instruction, he was convinced if it was adopted it would remove much of the objection to the bill.

Mr. Horsman thought the undertaking which had been given by the learned Recorder ought to be satisfactory to the House.

Mr. Disraeli said the House ought to appreciate the undertaking of the learned Recorder. Without giving any opinion on the policy recommended by the amendment he must say that his conviction was that if the instruction was carried there would immediately crop up on the paper a new class of amendments. (Cheers.) Being anxious that this bill should pass this session, he would not accept the responsibility of that instruction. (Hear, hear.) He therefore recommended the House not to adopt it, although it might be founded upon sound principles, and lead hereafter to beneficial results. Let them now proceed to deal with the bill in Committee as it at present stood.

Mr. W. E. Forster said if the learned Recorder fulfilled his promise, it would lead to an exciting session next year.

Lord John Manners had no such fear, and he urged the right hon. gentleman to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Lowe said after the declaration of the Prime Minister, he would not press the instruction. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was then withdrawn.

Mr B. Hope, who had an amendment on the paper that this House was of opinion that the revision of the rubrics ought to precede legislation for their more stringent enforcement, in accordance with the Commission issued by her Majesty in the year 1867, on the advice of the Government, then presided over by the late Earl of Derby, said he should not press it, as it was evidently the wish of the majority of the House that they should go into Committee on the bill. (Hear, hear.) Besides this the learned Recorder had consented to postpone the coming into operation of the bill till July next year, which would afford the clergy some time for considering its details.

Mr. Monk then moved that, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable that so soon as a vacancy shall from time to time occur in the office of vicar general and official principal of each of the provincial and of the diocesan courts in England and Wales, the judge to be appointed under this Act shall become ex-officio such vicar general and official principal, and that the salary of such judge shall be paid out of the fees now payable to the said vicars general and officials principal.

Mr. Gladstone seconded the amendment, and said that he should resort to every means to prevent the common funds of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners being a fund for the augmentation of the still scandalously small stipends of some clergymen, being called upon to pay the salary of the judge under this Act. He suggested that perhaps one of the retired chancellors, or some one of the retired judges, might find the work under the Act not too much for him to undertake its performance.

Some discussion followed, and ultimately the amendment was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee.

Mr. J. E. Hubbard proposed on clause 1, to alter the short title to "The Ecclesiastical Causes Procedure Act."

It was agreed to reserve the question for the report.

On clause 2, it was agreed, on the motion of Mr. R. Gurney, to postpone the coming into operation of the Act from January to July.

An amendment on Clause 6, proposed by Mr. Dillwyn to relieve parishioners who made complaints under the Act from the necessity of signing a declaration that they were members of the Church of England was negatived by 269 to 86—majority against, 183.

On Clause 7, the Committee having agreed to Mr. Gladstone's amendment providing that the salary of the judge should not be paid out of the fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners,

Mr. Disraeli suggested that the Committee on the bill might be proceeded with at the evening sitting in the hope of finishing it that night.

Mr. M'Arthur assented to the suggestion, as he had no desire to bring on his motion relating to Fiji after the statement just made in the other House by Lord Carnarvon that the Government were prepared to annex those islands.

Mr. Disraeli said this was a communication which his noble colleague had not made to him (laughter).

Progress was reported a few minutes before 7, and the bill fixed as the first order for the evening sitting at 9 o'clock.

A RELIC OF THE MANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though nearly ten years have passed since the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank went into liquidation along with a dozen of similar institutions and a score of other joint stock companies in Bombay, yet it is carrying on its work in Church Street, by prosecuting and persecuting its unfortunate shareholders, as is evidenced by the "list of causes" which are printed in your paper, as if the affair was of yesterday. From English papers received by the last mail we learn that the official liquidators of this wretched concern have declared a *sixth* dividend of one shilling in the pound, making altogether 7s. 6d. in the pound, after defraying the heavy costs attending the liquidation for such a long priod. At this rate we believe it must take the liquidators thirty years to pay twenty shillings in the pound to the creditors of the Bank, by which time hardly any solvent soul will be living to meet its pressing demands. Cannot a statute of limitation be introduced to put a stop to an institution which has been extending misery and ruin to its unfortunate proprietors since the past ten years?

A. T.

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VISIT OF THE NIZAM TO THE BRITISH RESIDENT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, 2ND AUGUST.

THE event of the week has been the first State visit, since his accession to the musnud, of His Highness the Nizam, to the British Resident at Hyderabad, which took place on the forenoon of Saturday, the 1st of August 1874. Some four hundred invitations, printed in letters of gold, had been issued by Mr. Saunders to the chief residents of the station, both European and native, to witness the reception of the young Prince at the Residency at 10-30 A.M.

From an early hour in the morning groups of eager spectators began to assemble all along the roads through which the cavalcade was to pass, and long before 10 o'clock the whole distance from the Nizam's palace to the Residency gate was covered—every inch of the ground—with one continuous line of sight-seers of all castes, creeds, and nationalities.

The cavalcade, which emerged from the city gate at about 10 A.M, was upwards of a mile in length, and was composed of the Nizam's household troops, consisting of cavalry, infantry, camel, and dromedary corps, and numerous elephants with scarlet howdahs, the hoozor umbaree or royal howdah, State palanquins of various descriptions, the royal stud, among which were observed some magnificent Nesjid Arabs and a diminutive pair of Shetland ponies—all covered with silk jhools, together with a large body of munsubdars and city swells mounted on chargers, gaily caparisoned, and accompanied by their several retinues.

Among the novelties that were noticed on the occasion, were a string of carts carrying zoological specimens of the Nizam's menagerie, consisting of tigers, leopards, panthers, and cheetas, which were securely fastened by chains and hood-winked, and covered with white silken jhools! It was also a novel and rather ludicrous sight to see a group of half-naked *wudders* carrying pickaxes, crowbars, and mamoties, forming a part of the procession with a grave-looking executioner with *tulwar* in hand on either side solemnly marking time to the tune of "I am Leaving Thee in Sorrow, Annie," which the Nizam's brass band was playing.

The royal howdah, which was conspicuous by its yellow covering and the enormous height of the animal that carried it, contained the young Nizam and the co-regents, the Nawabs Shumshool-Oomrah Bahadoor and Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I. His Highness was neatly attired in a coat of pale yellow silk trimmed with gold lace, white turband decorated with diamond aigrette, white pyjamas, and a gold belt fastened by a buckle set with precious stones. The co-regents wore white coats and trowsers, with turbands and cummerbunds of the same colour. It was not, however, till twelve, noon, that the booming of the guns from the ramparts of the British Residency announced the arrival of the Royal visitor opposite the entrance to the Durbar hall. Here the scene presented a very gay and animated appearance, the lofty portico of the building being decorated with foliage and flowers; the flight of steps flanked on either side with ferns and beautiful plants in ornamented pots; a squadron of the 16th (Queen's) Lancers in full uniform drawn up in front; a large concourse of spectators in varied holiday attire, above which towered the red howdahs and trappings of the numerous elephants and camels, a guard of honour composed of a company of H. M.'s 76th Foot lining the entrance, and the scarlet uniforms of the British officers under the portico, all contributing to the grandeur of the scene.

On alighting from the howdah, the Nizam was received at the foot of the stairs by Mr. Saunders, the British Resident, and his two assistants, Major Tweedie and Captain Trevor, in diplomatic costume, the guard of honour presenting arms and the band of the 76th playing the National Anthem. The young Prince, who is a handsome, but rather delicate-looking, lad was then led into the Durbar-room by Mr. Saunders and Sir Salar Jung over a richly-carpeted way, preceded by his grand-uncles the Nawabs Shumshool-Oomrah Bahadoor and Vickar ool-Oomrah Bahadoor, the two latter escorted by Major Tweedie and Captain Trevor respectively, and conducted to a *musnud* or royal seat specially prepared for the occasion. This seat, which rested on a rich crimson carpet, was in the form of a small ottoman about three feet square and two feet high covered with purple velvet and richly trimmed with gold, the Nizam's and British banners being crossed overhead. On the right of the Nizam were the Nawab. Sir Salar Jung and the city nobles and Ameers, and on the left the Nawab Shumshool Oomrah Bahadoor, the Resident and British and other officials, among whom were observed General Blake, commanding the H. S. Force, Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke, Post Master General, Madras, the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Persian Ambassador, Messrs. Le-Messurier and Elwin, Agents of the G. I. P. and Madras Railway Companies, and Mr. Wodehouse, son of the Governor of Bombay. After a few minutes' conversation between the British representative and the Nizam, during which expressions of friendship and goodwill were mutually exchanged, the visitors rose and scattered themselves over the building, His Highness and suite retiring to a suite of appartments specially reserved for them. After partaking of luncheon, during which the band discoursed sweet music at intervals, the company reassembled in the Durbar hall, and after *pan sooparee* was distributed, the cavalcade re-formed as before and the Nizam took his departure under the salute due to his rank.

The Durbar hall, which was splendidly carpeted and furnished with gilded chairs, enormous mirrors, and chandeliers, and hung with rich tapestry, is about seventy-five feet long and forty feet broad and is overlooked by a gallery, from which a large number of ladies, attired in the gayest of colours, watched the interesting proceedings below. For more than nine long years a Nizam had not crossed the threshhold of this spacious hall, the sight of which recalled to mind many an interesting reminiscence of days gone by when a Fraser, a Davidson, and a Yule so skilfully guarded the destinies of the Hyderabad raj. Therefore this, the first visit of the present sovereign, was marked as an epoch in the history of Hyderabad, in honour of which all the public offices, both of the British and native governments, were closed for the day, and nothing that could possibly give *éclat* to the occasion was left undone by the courteous and energetic British Resident.

BOMBAY.

THE total rainfall at Toolsee up to the 1st instant was 85 inches 93 cents at the Hill, and 90 inches 12 cents in the Valley.

THE OUTER LIGHT-SHIP'S BOAT.—The boat lost from the Outer Light-ship Bombay, last Saturday, was washed ashore on Thull, hopelessly smashed.

A STILL-BORN CHILD.—A still-born child was discovered lying at Chundunwarree Lane, yesterday morning. The circumstance was reported to the Police Surgeon, who directed the body to be interred.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, 1st August, was 60 feet 6 tenths, the rainfall to same date being 72 inches 94 cents. In the corresponding week last year it was 49 feet 8 tenths, the rainfall being 44 inches 21 cents.

AN OFFENCE AGAINST THE ABKARREE ACT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, two Parsees, Ardaseer Khodadad and Bomanjee Rustomjee, were fined Rs. 10 each for selling spirituous liquors without having previously obtained a license from the Commissioner of Police.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Edward Cathell, a European, was charged with being drunk and incapable on the previous night. The defendant readily admitted the charge, but stated in extenuation that he was returning from a christening party and that he had no doubt he was "well on." Yielding to the soothing effect of the liquor he had imbibed, he was peacefully slumbering, when the treacherous buggy-wallah drove him to chowkey. His Worship ordered the defendant to pay a fine of one rupee.

FISHING-BOAT CAPSIZED.—A fishing-boat capsized in a squall at 3-30 A.M. yesterday off the South-east Prong. Of the crew, fifteen in number, ten escaped on the yard and mast, and four were picked up by the Kennery life-boat at 8 A.M. and landed at H. M.'s Dockyard. The catastrophe was telegraphed from Colaba Light-house shortly after daylight, but as the telegram was not delivered till 9 A.M., or thereabouts, it of course was useless. Mr. W. G. Corke lives close by, and a note to him would have been the proper thing. But red-tape, it would seem, is the order of the day even in the case of sixteen poor wretches in the water struggling for life. One, an old man, was drowned, having been washed off the yard.

THEFT.—The following information was laid yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, by one Nusserwanjee Adurjee:—"I am a general merchant and live at Nanabhai Bomanjee Lane in the Fort. I know one Ebram Curreem Thakore, otherwise called Ebram Enoos. He was in my service as a domestic servant for the last two years. On the 30th of July last he took leave of me for that day. I suspected some thing wrong in which I had kept all my jewellery and clothes, and found that all my jewellery and certain articles of clothing, of the aggregate value of Rs. 1 765, had been taken away. I immediately reported the matter to the police. I went in search of the said Ebram Curreem Thakore, otherwise called Ebram Enoos, but could not find him. I have reason to believe that he is secreting himself somewhere in Bombay. I charge him with theft, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he be dealt with according to law." His Worship directed a warrant to issue.

A SKY-LARK.—Yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan hawker charged one Willian Justice, one of the crew of the s. s. Strathclyde, with the theft of six parrots. Captain Pearson, commanding the vessel, who was present in Court, expressed a desire to say a few words in explanation of the circumstance. He stated that the complainant had gone on board with a wooden cage containing eight or nine parrots, for which he was attempting to obtain a sale amongst his crew. That the men for merely a "sky-lark" attempted to get possession of the cage, and in the struggle it was broken, and several of the birds "got adrift." The circumstance had only come to his knowledge yesterday morning, and he had lost no time in investigating the matter. He found that five of the crew were implicated, but that they were prepared to pay for the value of the birds. The price of the six parrots which were alleged to have been taken away from the complainant was fixed at Rs. 3, and this amount, together with Rs. 2, as the value of the cage, were accordingly directed by the Court to be paid to the complainant.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST THE OFFICER OF A VESSEL.—Thomas Condicks, a seaman of the British ship St. George, appeared yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and charged Mr. Nelson, the second mate of the same vessel, with an assault. The prosecution stated that on Sunday morning last he had been ordered by the second mate to go aloft and loose the fore-top-gallant sail. The complainant obeyed the order, and while at work was abused by the defendant. This occasioned an altercation, and the complainant refused to obey further orders. He was then struck and knocked down and afterwards ordered by the captain to be placed in irons and lashed to a stanchion. His Worship, after examining the official log-book which the captain produced in Court, and in which an account of the circumstance was noted, observed that he thought the complainant was not justified in the first instance in refusing to do the work which he was ordered to do by the second mate; and that he had no doubt the defendant was naturally provoked and excited, in consequence, which caused him to make use of the abusive language alluded to; but even that fact itself did not warrant the complainant retaliating in similar language, when he must have been aware that he was addressing his superior officer. The proper course, his Worship thought, to pursue, would have been to have obeyed orders, and then reported the matter to the captain, who, the Court

water to the lower and nearer (to Vehar) parts of the city, especially if it is ever considered desirable to further augment the supply by constructing the Kennery reservoir and connecting it with Vehar.

Poona, 21st July 1874.

The Chairman thought the report showed that the proposals made by Mr. Pedder were very sound. He had just sketched a resolution on the report, stating that the report be printed and circulated, that the thanks of the Council be offered to the members of the Committee, and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to tender them a suitable fee for their professional services.

Dr. Blaney said it was an honorarium, and it ought to be something that would mark their sense of the services—extremely valuable services—of the Committee.

The Chairman said no bill had been sent with the report, and that a fee was usually given in a purely professional matter like this.

Dr. Blaney said there was a difference between the case and purely professional services. In the latter case a bill was sent, and there was no choice.

The Chairman said he quite agreed with Dr. Blaney as to the valuable services of the Committee, but he must say that in all professional matters like this a fee was given.

Mr Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy thought that the best course would be to request the Municipal Commissioner to ascertain the views of the gentlemen forming the Committee.

The Chairman said the point was whether the Town Council would name the fee themselves or leave it to the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee—I would leave it to the Municipal Commissioner.

The Chairman said he would read Mr. Ravenscroft's memo on the report, which was as follows:—"These papers should be placed before the Town Council at their next meeting." He wanted to know the views of the Council.

Mr. Ravenscroft said he was not an engineer, but if the matter was referred to him he had no objection to tender a proper fee.

The Chairman said he would just read again the resolution he had drafted. It was as follows:—"That the report be printed and circulated, and that it be referred to the Works Committee, to whom the Executive Engineer should be requested to submit regular estimates for the works, in accordance with the recommendations contained in it. That the thanks of the Council be offered to Colonel Fife, Mr. Ormiston, and Mr. Wilson Bell for their valuable report, and that the acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to tender them a suitable fee for their professional services."

Dr. Blaney said he would like to ask, as a member of the Works Committee, whether there had been any correspondence. If there had been any, it would be very valuable to the Works Committee in considering the estimates, &c.

Mr. Ravenscroft said it would be handed over to the Committee.

The Chairman's proposition was seconded by the Hon. Narayen Vasudeo and carried.

Mr. Ravenscroft said that the four lacs of rupees sanctioned for the works had already been expended, and that it would be necessary to go to Government for a new loan for the prosecution of the works. He had, therefore, asked Mr. Walton to prepare all the details connected with the expenditure.

The Chairman said there was another question bearing on the watter supply. It was brought forward at the request of Mr. Ormiston. The acting Municipal Commissioner said in a memo. to the address of the Secretary:—"A few days ago Mr. Ormiston informed me that, in December 1871, he placed before the acting Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Hope, a report on the Toolsee water scheme, which he had prepared in accordance with the desire of the Justices of the Peace. The fee for this report, Mr. Ormiston said, was Rs. 500; and he fancied that this was endorsed on the report. On referring to my records, I have found the report, but there is nothing as to a fee endorsed on it; and I am unaware why the matter has been allowed to rest so long. Nothing appears to be definitely known about the fee in the office; but at Mr. Ormiston's desire, I beg to bring the matter to the notice of the Town Council."

Mr. Ravenscroft said no blame attached to anybody in the Corporation, as far as he could see, for the nonpayment of the fee; and he did not know of it until it was mentioned to him a few days ago.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I understood Mr. Ormiston rendered gratuitous services.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen—That is my impression too.

Dr. Hewlett—Dear me, Rs. 500 is not too much to offer to Mr. Ormiston for his report on the Toolsee works.

Dr. Blaney—Mr. Hope appears to have kept us all in the dark about it.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said he knew several gentlemen had rendered gratuitous services to the Municipality.

Dr. Hewlett—They were not professional services.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I know several professional gentlemen did render gratuitous services.

Dr. Hewlett—I think it is a very great shame that professional men should not be paid for their services.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said it was their fault if they sent no bill or did not ask for their fees; and enquired if Mr. Ormiston had sent a bill.

Mr. Ravenscroft read from his memo., given above.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said they could not resist the payment, but he would leave the matter in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Ravenscroft wished that the Town Council itself would decide on Mr Ormiston's claim.

The Chairman made a remark which was inaudible to the reporters.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen said Mr. Ormiston bullied the Bench of Justices for not agreeing with his views; and he (Mr. Narayen) did not see why he should have bullied the Bench if he expected to be paid for his services on the occasion. If he intended to charge for the work, he had no right to bully the Bench as he did.

Dr. Hewlett—I think the bill ought to be paid.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I have no objection to the bill being paid. I would propose a resolution myself, or second any that you propose.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee thought the question was whether the services rendered by Mr. Ormiston were professional or gratuitous.

Dr. Hewlett said they were professional.

Mr. Nanabhoy—Then I think the bill should be paid.

Dr. Hewlett—It should be paid.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—As I said, I should myself propose a resolution that the bill be paid; but my point is, that if Mr. Ormiston expected to be paid for the work, he had no right to bully the Bench.

Dr. Hewlett said Mr. Ormiston has not had an opportunity of retracting the hasty remarks he made when he lost his temper. But the bill, he thought, ought to be paid.

The Chairman suggested that they should add an expression of their regret that the matter had been allowed by Mr. Ormiston to stand over so long.

Mr. Nanabhoy said if they were going to pay the bill, it would be indecorous to add an expression of regret to the resolution.

Dr. Hewlett remarked that no regret should be expressed—it would be quite ungracious to do it.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen asked why, if Mr. Ormiston intended to charge a fee, did he allow the matter to stand over for two years and a half?

The Chairman said he would add an expression of regret that the matter should have been allowed to stand over so long and handed down to the Town Council.

Dr. Hewlett—It would be very ungracious.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—He has had no business to keep the thing standing over for two years and a half, and send in a claim just on the eve of his departure from Bombay.

It was then proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Narayen, "That a fee of Rs. 500 be paid to Mr. Ormiston for his professional services on the occasion in question; and that the Council regret that the matter has been allowed by him to stand over for so long."

Dr. Blaney said he thought very many important services had been rendered by Mr. Ormiston to the Municipality. His services rendered on many occasions as a public-spirited man had never been paid for in full; and on this ground alone, he (Dr. Blaney) strongly protested against any expression of regret being added to the resolution.

The Chairman—Do you move an amendment?

Dr. Blaney—No. I am satisfied with my protest.

The Chairman's proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The Chairman said the next business was a memo. by the Acting Municipal Commissioner, recommending acceptance of the offer contained in a letter, dated 1st July 1874, from Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee, on behalf of the committee of the Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia memorial fund, namely, that the committee would present six drinking fountains to the Municipality. Mr. Sorabjee requested that the Corporation would pay the expense of erecting these fountains, on condition of their doing which the committee would give a seventh fountain. The committee also applied for permission to erect a monumental fountain on the site of the former Bread Market;—all these fountains to be supplied with water free and maintained by the Municipality.

The Executive Engineer estimated the cost of the erection of the fountains at Rs. 623.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, dated 4th inst., to the address of the Acting Municipal Commissioner, and the latter's endorsement thereon. The letter is as follows:—

Sir,—As I understand that the report of Colonel Fife's committee recommends the carrying out of Mr. Pedder's proposal for the extension of the water supply at an outlay of over 40 lacs of rupees, which amount will probably be exceeded, I am anxious to know to what extent Vehar Water is now supplied gratis to the public. I shall esteem it a favour if you will be so good as to furnish me in time for to-day's meeting of the Council with a list of the tanks, dipping wells, public fountains, and reservoirs, to which there is a free supply of water. In view of the very large additional burden which the increased supply from Tulsee will entail on the Corporation, I wish to bring to your notice as well as to that of the Council the serious loss that may be occasioned to the revenues of the city, if water is to be supplied in all cases free to dipping wells, stand pipes, memorial fountains, &c., as in every case where a free supply of water is granted in perpetuity we are alienating one of the few certain sources of income that we possess.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy spoke at great length in praise of the late Mr. Bomanjee Wadia, whose memory it was proposed to perpetuate. He was a citizen deservedly respected by all classes of the people of this city, foremost in everything connected with the welfare of the people and anxious to ameliorate the condition of the poor who sought his advice and assistance. In short, Mr. Wadia was a philanthropist. Mr. Nanabhoy, however, felt it his duty to oppose such grants on principle, and he begged that he might not be misunderstood. He had resolved not to oppose the present grant; first, because Mr. Wadia had deserved well of the community; and secondly, because the Municipal Commissioner had recommended the grant. Mr. Nanabhoy therefore suggested that the Council should sanction the present grant as a special case, so that it might not be considered a precedent. If the Municipality were to accept the offer of every individual to commemorate a name by such fountains, there would be no end to such applications. He asked how many memorial fountains, dipping wells, tanks, reservoirs and stand-pipes all over the city were supplied with Vehar water *gratis* during the eighteen years for which Bombay has had Vehar water? He regretted that shortness of time had prevented the Commissioner from supplying him with a list of such fountains, &c., but he said it was well known that there were already several such instances, and if the line were not then drawn, the Municipality would in a few years more have to lay aside a considerable sum to maintain such fountains, besides supplying them with water *gratis*. Mr. Nanabhoy again begged that he might not be misunderstood. He neither opposed the present grant nor intended to assert that the Municipality should refuse to supply water *gratis* to the poor. Where there appeared an absolute necessity, the Municipality itself should erect stand-pipes and construct dipping wells for the use of the poor, but he wished it not to commit itself by undertaking not only to erect memorial fountains whenever they were offered, but also to maintain them and keep them in repair for ever. He knew of memorial fountains and dipping wells that were brought into existence ostensibly for the purpose of giving the poor of the neighbourhood a free supply of water, but really with the intention of supplying it to the tenants living on the property of the person offering them. There were dipping wells on the Breach Candy and Mount roads, and at Parell, so erected, which the Municipality had been supplying with water *gratis*. If a free supply of water had been refused in such cases, the owners of the large chawls in the vicinity would have had to take Vehar water on their premises and pay the Municipality its due, which they at present kept it out of. Mr. Nanabhoy mentioned an instance in which a chawl owner went round to the charitably-disposed people of Bombay and collected subscriptions for the erection of a dipping well and obtained a free supply of water from the then Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Crawford, for the benefit of himself or his tenants. (Dr. Hewlett here mentioned a name, but Mr. Nanabhoy said he did not wish to be personal.) Again, there was the instance of a dipping well constructed many years ago by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdas, no doubt with the best of intentions, near his bungalow at Breach Candy, now in the occupation of Mr. Mohmedally Rogay, which was supplied with Vehar water gratis, but this water was not used by any poor people, so far as Mr. Nanabhoy was aware. Mr. Bhugwandas's horses and carriages and his servants obtained the benefit, when he occupied the bungalow, and the present occupant probably enjoyed it now. The only other use, or rather abuse of the well, was that made by some milkmen to wash their cattle at. When people were desirous of establishing a charitable dispensary, it was not sufficient for them to erect a building and then invite the Municipality to maintain it as best it could for ever. Such buildings should be endowed, and a sum set apart, not only for the supply of medicine, but also for repairs. Mr Nanabhoy had at his disposal a sum of rupees 6,000, with which he had authority to construct a building for a dispensary, or erect ten memorial fountains, if the Municipality understook to supply the former with medicine and the latter with water. This was a cheap sort of benevolence, and the Council ought to set their faces against it. They were offered an ornamental fountain for a thickly populated part of the town, and having undertaken not only to erect it, but also to maintain and to supply water to it in perpetuity, they bound themselves to re-erect it whenever it was broken, for accidents would happen now and then. Then there was the proposal for the much-needed extension of water supply at an enormous outlay. And how was it to be met? Of course they should not tax the poor, but at the same time they must take care not to let such people escape as were well able to pay for value received. Surely they might be asked to pay for the cost of erection and of maintenance for the first twenty years, and then the Municipality might fairly be asked to take charge of them.

Dr. Blaney said there was one point which Mr. Nanabhoy had not mentioned. The system of erecting drinking fountains and dipping wells was intended for the benefit of the poor, but they supplied the rich, and and very rich people too; and he could mention instances which would shock the Council.

Dr. Hewlett said there was another instance of the rich benefiting by the fountains, but Mr. Nanabhoy had forestalled him. He thought they should have more drinking places for animals.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I think the people who want to commemorate the names of their friends should pay for the luxury.

Mr. Raghunath thought such offers should not be discouraged, but that certain conditions might be attached.

Dr. Blaney said if ever the subject of drinking fountains came on again before the Council, he would bring forward evidence that should overwhelm all arguments in their favour.

Dr. Cook spoke in favour of having as many drinking fountains as the Municipality could get. They could not be too many.

Dr. Blaney quite agreed with the principle, but said what was objected to was the water that was carried away gratis by those who ought to pay for it.

Dr. Hewlett—The fountain that Sir Cowasjee Jehangir put up have done inestimable good.

Mr. Nanabhoy—Each of them cost him about Rs. 100, but they have carried his name all over the island.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—The question is the cost of putting up and maintaining the fountains.

The Chairman said he would propose "that the offer of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee on behalf of the Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia Memorial Fund be accepted, but that Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee be asked if the said fund will pay the expenses of erecting the fountains, estimated at Rs. 623."

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I think the gentlemen who make the offer should be asked to put up the fountains. If they wish to perpetuate the memory of a friend, they should be asked to bear the cost of putting the fountains up; and I think it is not right that the Municipality should be asked to bear the cost. If the Council accepted the offer in this instance, which was the first of the kind that came before it, they would be laying down a principle which would bind the Municipality to accept all similar offers in future. Besides, I submit that the Town Council has no power to incur expenditure in the midst of the financial year that was not provided for in the Budget.

Mr. Raghunath Narayen seconded the Chairman's proposition.

The Hon. Mr. Narayen—I say again you have no right to incur this expenditure in the midst of the financial year. Any member of the Corporation may pull you up for it. I oppose the proposal on principle.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said the principle ought to be this. If there was a great want for water in any locality, it was the duty of the Municipality to supply it; and if a gentleman offered to erect a fountain there, the Municipality ought to thank him for it and put it up. But if any one wanted to put up a fountain opposite to his chawl, of which his tenants might get the benefit, he would certainly object.

It was then proposed by Dr. Cook, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Narayen, that the offer of Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee of drinking fountains on behalf of the Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia Memorial Fund be accepted, on the understanding that the cost of erection should be borne by the said fund.

As an amendment it was proposed by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, "That Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee's offer on the part of the committee of the Bomonjee Hormusjee Wadia Memorial Fund be accepted with thanks."

On a division, the amendment was lost, and Dr. Cook's proposition was carried. The Chairman withdrew his own motion.

Sanction was then given to the expenditure of Rs. 224-0-6 in excess of the amount (Rs. 5,715) voted by the Corporation in November 1873 for the repairs of the buildings attached to the Girgaum Police Court: the excess to be met by a reappropriation.

Sanction was also given to an application from the Executive Engineer, dated 1st July last, to be allowed to charge the actual expenses incurred on his journeys to and from the Vehar Lake.

In accordance with notice of motion, dated 3rd inst., Colonel Fuller proposed, "That Mr. Eugene Schnitzky's proposal to make use of our night-soil for agricultural purposes on arable land between Tanna and Callian be referred to the Municipal Commissioner, in order that the cost of such may be estimated by the Executive Engineer in connection with my proposal to extend permanently the present bahdeore system in lieu of the Cooria swamps, as the arguments brought forward are sufficient to show that the latter site is not suited to the purpose."

The motion was seconded by Dr. Cook and carried.

A memo. was read from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding Government letter No. 4,355, Judicial Department, dated 29th July 1874, stating that an amended Government resolution is to be issued in substitution for No. 4039, dated 15th July, on the subject of augmenting the Police force. (Hear, hear.)

The Council resolved that the letter be recorded, and that the thanks of the Council be offered to the acting Municipal Commissioner for the able and prompt manner in which he addressed Government, in his letter No. 3871 of the 27th July 1874.

A report from the Chief Accountant, dated 28th July, on the progress of the income and expenditure to 30th June 1874, was laid on the tab'e and ordered to be circulated.

The Council then separated.

FAMINE LYRICS

THE SONG OF THE "SPECIAL."

I come from haunts of cock and bull,
I make a pretty story;
My foes may call me knave or fool,
But neither Whig nor Tory.

I travel out by P. and O.,
I catch the famine fever;
And grain may come or grain may go,
But I'll cry "Famine" over.

Till last by Staunton's rail I go,
Beyond the Ganges river,
Where rain may come and rain may go,
But I cry "Famine" ever.

I scribble, scribble as I go
To join the great Deception;
I see abundant paddy grow,
But I make no exception.

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I glance
Among the fatted coolies!
Th' insipid truth I soon make dance,
Preferring "frantic doolies."

I write of this, I write of that,
A landscape here describing;
And here and there a friendly chat
About officials bribing.

And here and there a dead Hindoo,
And here impending hunger;
And there Sir Richard Temple too,
The Hero of Durbungah.

And draw them all along to flow
In graceful famine diction;
For truth may come and truth may go
But I'm a man of fiction.

—*Pioneer.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE BENGAL FAMINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE."

Sir,—The newspapers brought by the last two or three Indian mails contain some very serious charges against the Government. These charges amount to an imputation that the Bengal officials have, either from ignorance or from an anxiety to make the facts correspond with their estimates, misrepresented the famine. It is natural that different views should be entertained as to the degree of distress which exists, and as to the magnitude of the relief operations required to meet that distress. But the Indian newspapers do not content themselves with generalities. They fasten upon individual facts and figures published in official documents, and show that these facts and figures are untrue. Sir Richard Temple has succeeded in partly explaining one enormous misstatement of which he was accused, by notifying that in a previous *Gazette* there was an 'erratum" of "20,009 tons" for "50,000 tons" of grain. But this by no means clears up the difficulty. Until the last few weeks each mail officially informed us that there had been scarcely any demands upon the Government stores. We were then suddenly told that 60,000 tons had been consumed, and after one or two intermediate calculations and the erratum in question Sir Richard Temple's detailed figures show a consumption of 43,687 tons to the middle of that month. It is not surprising, therefore, that suspicions have arisen that these conflicting statements are intended by interested parties to conceal a vast amount of peculation and waste. Of course no surmises of this sort attach to Sir Richard Temple himself. But it is natural to suppose that very substantial reasons exist for his having been thus hoodwinked by those who have the actual distribution in their hands. The truth is that Sir Richard's totals have entirely broken down wherever he has afforded the data for examining them. "Total figures or estimates," says the *Englishman*, "are not what the public require. We want detailed accounts showing where the grain has gone, and how much remains; how much has been sold; how much has been paid away on the relief works in lieu of wages; how much has been advanced on loan; how much has been given away; and how much has been wasted, destroyed, and lost." The Bombay paper, the *Times of India*, asserts that superior officers have mutilated the too outspoken reports of their subordinates, "have snubbed them for writing unpleasant truths, and have warned them against the consequence of unpleasantly accurate statements."

It is difficult to believe that such assertions could be publicly made without foundation. Nor does Sir Richard's "erratum" tend to restore confidence. But the grain question is only one of many which the Indian papers have lately raised. They point out from the actual statistics of the railway traffic that the private rice trade was never more active than this year in all the marts which it is allowed to reach. But this trade comes to a dead stop in the places in which Government has seized upon the means of communication and monopolized the market. Thus, in the great mart nearest Tirhoot grain comes into the Patna Railway station at the rate of 800 to 1,200 tons daily. The price there is 13 lbs. for 1s. In Tirhoot, which has been made the special centre of the Government trade, and which in ordinary years is within an easy distance from Patna, the price was 8 lbs. for 1s.; and private trade, which everywhere else is so brisk, had abandoned the market. The same may be said of Gaya; and the Calcutta paper, in calling attention to these facts, writes thus:—"Until quite lately it has been practically impossible for private merchants to procure carriage for their grain, simply because every available means of transport has been taken up by Government and its contractors." The *Englishman* is likely to be well informed on such a point, as it is the chief representative of the commercial classes, and it was in answer to the facts which it brought forward that Sir Richard Temple found himself compelled to enter on the explanations which have betrayed him into so many inconsistencies.

But, indeed, it is quite clear from a comparison of the prices in 1866 and 1874 that the famine of this year must be classed under a very different category from that of the former one. In only seven out of the fifty-eight districts of Bengal had prices risen on June 6 above the point at which famine has hitherto been considered in Bengal to begin. Six of these districts lie within Behar or in its borders. In none of them did the famine of 1866 seriously affect the people on a large scale. Yet the prices in 1866 were as a rule as high as they are this year. Thus, to take the worst districts at present: In Tirhoot the price in 1866 reached 5lb. for a shilling; on the 6th of June this year it was 9 lb. In Rajshahi the price reached 8 lb. in 1866; on the 6th of June this year it was 9½ lb. In Gaya the price reached 6 lb. for a shilling in 1866, and was 9½ lb. on the 6th of June, 1874. It is not surprising that with these facts before them, and in a painful uncertainty as to how much of the Government stores is actually used and how much pillaged or allowed to rot, the Indian public has begun to complain. "The work undertaken by the Government," says the *Bombay Gazette*, "has been done, and all the famine districts are 'saved.' The starving population will be better fed, probably, than they have ever been in their lives before; and Lord Salisbury and the English public will have nothing left to cavil at. Lord Northbrook has, in short, given full satisfaction to every one except the taxpayers of India, whose interests have, by some unaccountable oversight, never been taken into consideration by either the Secretary of State or the English press." In Saran district where the people still prefer to buy from ordinary grain dealers where the Government stock remained unspent, it was, according to the last accounts, "being advanced on loan." Under such circumstances it is easy to produce totals of whatever magnitude may be desired. But the English subscriptions to the Bengal famine have been so large that a much stricter account will be exacted than Sir Richard Temple seems to anticipate.

The difficulty of arriving at any definite view with regard to the severity of the famine is increased by the conflicting statements which Sir Richard makes in each successive *Gazette*. On the 25th of May, in answer to the charge of demoralization which the Government works were producing, he admits the fact, but explains that a very liberal and lenient system was necessary on account of the "unmanageable multitudes" being "in severe straits for food." This, he says, was in the last week of March. The attempt to exact a fair amount of labour led to the wholesale desertion of the Government works; to which, however, many returned "in a low and reduced physical condition." But in the preceding narrative, dated the 14th of May, the medical inspection of the charitable depots in the worst spots showed, "by actual enumeration," that only two per cent. were "debilitated through previous want of sufficient food." But it is useless to go further into Sir Richard's figures and statements. They leave a very unpleasant uncertainty on the mind of any one who really examines them.—Yours, &c.,

AN INDIAN.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

(*Spectator.*)

We have never been able to forget the Luxemburg guarantee, and have therefore never been able to place any cordial confidence in Lord Derby as Foreign Minister, but he certainly has shown capacity in dealing with the latest proposal to modify the Laws of War. A more insidious one we never remember to have read. It would appear from the speeches of Lord Denbigh and Lord Derby on Friday week, that the Russian Government recently invited all the European States to send representatives to Brussels, and there draw up a new code for the mitigation of the sufferings caused by war,—in itself, of course, a most humane and excellent object of diplomatic effort. St. Petersburg, however, is scarcely the place whence such a proposal would be expected, and Russia not having displayed, more especially in the Caucasus, any particular disposition to limit the rights of war as against feeble peoples; and the position of this country in all such matters is not a little peculiar. We depend on navies, not armies; navies employ a very different method of warfare from armies, and a rule only benevolent on land might at sea prove sufficient to paralyse an attacking force. For example, the rule quoted by Lord Denbigh, as one which it was intended to submit at Brussels, would, if accepted, very nearly efface the British Fleet. He believed that Article 3 of the lengthy Code to be discussed would be the "establishment of the principle that in case of war, the armed force of one state only fights against the armed force of the other, but does not consider as an enemy the peaceable citizen who is not equipped as a soldier." This provision, supposing it to cover war both by sea and land clearly bars the right of seizing merchantmen, which during our old wars proved most valuable, and might in certain cases be almost our only method of bringing the fact of war home to a powerful enemy. For example, to suppose the improbable case of a German seizure of Belgium, Great Britain might be compelled, as the only effectual method of defence, to suspend German commerce all over the world, but this under such a rule she could not do. She could not seize German ships anywhere, they being navigated by peaceful citizens not equipped as soldiers, and a blockade of German ports would be consequently almost idle. The German Navy would only have to shelter itself under the guns of Kiel, as the Russian Navy did under those of Cronstadt, and the German merchantmen would pass in and out on their business without the fear of capture, or in other words, the British Fleet would be as little felt by Germany as if it were non-existent. The traders would be "peaceable citizens not equipped as soldiers." We should be compelled either to fight on land or not to fight at all. This is no question of the rights of neutrals. The enemy's own ships, not being armed or navigated by armed men, could go and come, and the ordinary right of blockade would consequently be at an end. Not only could any neutral reprovision a besieged city, but the belligerent to which it belonged could reprovision it, peaceable merchantmen being permitted to carry in flour to any extent they found profitable. That so monstrous a proposition could be seriously discussed is unlikely, but some proposition of the kind might, it was clear, be made, might be accepted by all whom it did not interest, and might appear to fall through from the selfishness of Great Britain alone. We should, in that case, be made to appear before the world as retaining the right of blockade against the opinion of civilised mankind. Indeed, we are not quite sure that, under certain circumstances, the utility of our Army also might not be almost paralysed. Suppose that we again landed an army in the Crimea, and that the Government of St. Petersburg resolved not to defend that province, what could we under the proposed rule do except look slightly ridiculous? We could apply no pressure to peaceable citizens, and must therefore either march northward, away from base and supplies, into a boundless territory, until we met an enemy, or amuse ourselves with governing a province we could not keep and do not desire to possess. That notion of mere passivity, of not fighting except on a chosen ground, could not be carried out, of course, in a very thickly populated State or a State full of great cities; but it could be carried out by Russia, and was, we believe, carefully considered during the Moscow campaign of 1813. Any British army would, if Russian commerce were not suspended, and Russian merchantmen were going and coming as they listed, be simply lost in Russia; and although, of course, we wish all good to so excellent an ally, still we do not want to make her invulnerable by law. We might have to fight for India with our ironclads all idle, or engaged in keeping the Russian Fleet in the safest shelter. Indeed, the destruction of that fleet would be of no use, except as inflicting a heavy fine, for commerce would be none the worse for having lost its protectors. It would still remain quite safe under the protection of International Law. Lord Derby does not, of course, admit in his speech that the proposal would have been made, though the Vienna papers thought it would, but still he dealt with the summons to Conference in the most sensible way. He would not send a representative at all, if maritime war were to be included in the arrangements made, and demanded on that point the most stringent and explicit assurances. Even if he did send a representative, he was not to be a Plenipotentiary, but a mere agent, without power to consent to any new rule, to make any concession, or to do anything whatever without previous concert with her Majesty's Government. Of course, that Government is willing to agree to any mitigation of the horrors of war, or to abolish war altogether, for that matter, but is not willing to agree to any rule which would render this country, and this country only, peaceful perforce. A contest between an alligator and a horse is unlikely, but still it would not be rendered more equal by a rule forbidding the alligator to bite, while the horse might kick at discretion. Great Britain must be permitted to use, as well as to pay for her Fleet, and any rule binding her to do nothing but fight armed ships would, in the present circumstances of the world, paralyse her strongest weapon. Her enemy would only have to keep its fleet in dock, to lock up the greatest of maritime powers in her own islands. It is impossible even to discuss such a proposal, and Lord Derby's habitual caution, which so often leads him wrong, stood him in this instance in most excellent stead. He refuses, in fact, to alter anything, and though that is a line of action requiring no special genius, still in this case, it is also the line counselled by the gravest wisdom. We can surrender no more maritime rights without danger, and as our diplomatists, when they discuss those rights, are always taken in, the best way is not to discuss them at all. There is no danger of our pushing the rights of war to any cruel extreme, and rules strictly limiting those rights can have for us only the effect of paralysing restrictions.

We confess that we look on the multiplication of minute rules for the mitigation of war with a good deal of doubt,—doubt, first of all, whether it is wise to make war a sort of tournament; and doubt whether the rules themselves may not, in the long run, tend to make war itself more bitter. Certain broad rules have no doubt succeeded in getting themselves established and have proved most beneficial. The rule that quarter should be given on submission, that prisoners should not be massacred that surgical aid should not be refused to the wounded, and that defenceless towns should be spared, tend, no doubt, directly to shorten war, and deprive it of that ferocity which springs from a feeling of personal revenge. But it would be easy to multiply rules until no General could observe them, yet no General escape in breaking them an imputation of treachery, which would encourage his adversary to inflict reprisals, or even to declare all laws of war suspended. It seems, for example, most just to protect the persons and property of peaceable citizens from any injury from war, but how far are they to be protected? Is a General to be disbarred from selling in an emergency all means of transport he can find? Or is he to be compelled to see his soldiers starve while there are flocks and corn in sight? Both rules may seem just, but, as a matter of fact, neither could be obeyed for a moment in the presence of any strong necessity. A General who in a dangerous position refused to impress transport or to seize food would be accused by his own soldiers of indifference to their lives, and in the majority of armies would not be able to secure either confidence or obedience. Soldiers, whatever their discipline, will not bear hunger, and cases might arise by the score in which the offer of payment might be futile, or be rejected with contempt. General Sherman, in his march through Georgia, could not have bought a bullock, and an order on the Treasury of Madrid given to a Navarrese peasant would be a mere deception. The General must in many instances proceed by requisition, and if the law forbade requisition, every such instance would be considered a treachery, would justify reprisals, and would tend to envenom conflict until it became mere butchery. And yet if we do not forbid requisition, peaceable citizens, whom it is the object, or ostensible object of diplomatists to protect, may be deprived of all their property, and in many instances—as, for instance, that of cart-drivers—be compelled to serve within the invader's ranks. They do not, it is true, bear arms, but they are as useful as if they did. It is, of course, most expedient to limit requisition, but it is simply impossible to abolish it altogether; and until it is abolished, much of the weight of war must of necessity fall upon the peaceable, who want only to be let alone, and who, to the Russian Government, seem so very much to be pitied. They are to be pitied, but we do not know that their complete exemption from suffering would be of permanent gain to the world, that it would be well to teach all nations that they have only to sit still, and an invading soldier can do them no harm whatever. Patriotism is not so universal a spirit that we should bribe people not to be patriotic, nor is war so untempting that we should take pains to deprive the rulers of Europe of all reason to apprehend a universal resistance. It may be true that unorganised masses cannot hope to resist *corps d'armee* in pitched-battles, but nothing is gained by ordering that they shall not resist at all. Once let the notion arise that a citizen not actually in the army is to do nothing when the enemy passes except behave himself peaceably, and every little State is at once at the mercy of every big neighbour, and a man with the skill of Von Moltke could calculate on the subjugation of Switzerland or the Dutch as Stanton could on victory in a game of chess. There would be nothing left to reckon with except the regular armies, and the masters of big battalions would be masters of the world. It is very nearly so already, and a universal law securing the men not equipped as soldiers from all molestation would give to the owners of soldiers irresistible power. Hofer's method is folly to-day, but Hofer's spirit is the defence of nations, and it is Hofer's spirit which carefully humanitarian rules of war would tend to impair or to destroy.

MADAME PATTI'S BENEFIT.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 16.)

Wednesday night's performance was a floral as well as a musical fête. So many bouquets, wreaths, garlands, and baskets of flowers were never before offered to any artist on the English stage. If Mdme. Patti took a benefit more than once a year it would be necessary to regulate the enthusiasm of the public, and perhaps to introduce some such rules with respect to the throwing of bouquets as are about to be proposed at the Brussels Conference in regard to warlike operations. Floral devices weighing more than half a hundred-weight should be excluded from the list of projectiles that may be legitimately used on these occasions; and orders might be issued enjoining subscribers and the public in general to hurl their missiles not at the head of the lady whom it is desired to honour, but at some point distant not less than six inches from the spot on which she may be standing. Should it be intended to drop heavy crowns on to the stage from a considerable height, warning should be given to the prima donna some seconds beforehand, that she may have an opportunity of placing herself in a position of safety. Peaceable occupants of the stalls, taking no active part in the operations, might be employed to pass bouquets from the boxes on the pit tier to the conductor of the orchestra, who would then hand them to the prima donna without injury to either. In case of the prima donna being struck by a projectile reprisals to be permitted.

The appearance of the audience department of the theatre on Wednesday was almost as remarkable as that of the stage. "Faust" was the opera performed; and until the garden scene, in which the flower beds received abundant additions at the hands of the public, the fronts of many of the boxes were covered with bouquets, destined at the proper moment to be thrown to the beneficiare of the evening. Some boxes, indeed, had been converted into storehouses, or arsenals of flowers, not, as cynics will be inclined to suggest, by the care of the management, but obviously and notoriously by enthusiastic subscribers. It seemed as though, after the jewel song, these conservatories must have been emptied of their contents; but the flower-throwers had large supplies in reserve, and it was not until after the conclusion of the trio in the fourth act that Margherita, on the point of ascending into heaven, received her final shower of bouquets.

We forget—we could not, in fact, very easily count—the number of times Mdme. Patti was recalled. But it was noticeable that each additional time she was summoned before the curtain she came forward not to receive mere applause but to pick up fresh accumulations of bouquets and wreaths. All this had a very excellent effect on Mdme. Patti's nerves and voice; and she never sang better, probably never so well, as on Wednesday evening. Her Margherita—though she has not appeared in that character very often of late—is perfectly well known; and it will scarcely be necessary to tell scene by scene and piece by piece how Mdme. Patti showed herself on this, as on so many previous occasions, at once Goethe's and Gounod's most perfect heroine. According to her recent custom, Mdme. Patti appeared not in the light artificial locks of some years since, but in her own beautiful hair. The monk is not made by the hood nor Margherita by a flaxen wig; and as Mdme. Patti enters into the heart and soul of the character, the colour of her plaits is not very important. No representative of Margherita has been so successful as Mdme. Patti in showing how the ill-fated maiden is possessed, in spite of herself, with a love inspired by diabolical means; so that from the time Faust, aided by his friend the "fiend in human form," first addresses her, she is never happy, but is first restless, then absorbed as in the "King of Thule" song), then agitated by conflicting emotions (as in the air of the jewels and all that follows of the "garden scene"), then despondent until, gradually but rapidly, she passes from despondency to despair.

NOTICES.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1868, MOTBEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S. SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER IN INDIA.

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MANUFACTURE OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., Manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston-road, London."—See article in *Cassell's Household Guide.*

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